

need, he declared, in an address before the Real Estate and Mortgage Forum of the Savings Bank Women of New York, held at the Park Sheraton Hotel.

Commissioner McMurray cited as factors contributing to the need the huge increase to be expected in the early 1960's in the number of new families to be formed by the post-World War II babies, the great backlog of unfulfilled need which increases each year, the increased incomes of families which will continue, the formation of larger sized families, earlier marriages among our population, undoubling, the additional units required as a result of slum clearance and housing demolition for roads and other purposes, and the formation of households other than families.

Commissioner McMurray pointed out that the Federal Reserve Board's annual report published last week on consumers' buying plans shows more people, 9.6 percent, expect to buy homes this year than in any year since 1948. In 1950 it was 8.4 percent, in 1954 it was 6.6 percent. If the volume of construction in 1955 conforms to the volume of these previous years as compared to people's plans, 1955 construction would be at an all-time high of over 1,500,000 dwellings.

In New York State, Commissioner McMurray reported, the rate of construction is lagging behind that of the Nation. In 1950, when there was a national construction level of almost 1,400,000, the rate of construction in New York State was 124,000 units, or 8.85 percent of the national total. The year just completed, 1954, saw a rate of 1,220,000 nationally, while there were only 94,000 starts in New York State, or 7.70 percent of the national total.

In terms of the need in New York State, housing starts certainly should be in the same proportion, or greater than that of 1950. Certainly, as a goal, we should not count on less.

Aside from the FHA insured rental and cooperative-type housing and a relatively few projects financed by some of the large financial institutions, there has been practically no other rental-type housing built in New York State in the past 20 years.

Between 1950 and 1953, in New York City, the amount of money loaned by savings banks for mortgages of \$50,000 and over (in which class new apartment house mortgages are found) declined by 29 percent on the average. By way of contrast, during the same general period, from 1949 to 1954, the mortgage portfolio of New York City savings banks increased by 87.5 percent from \$4 billion to \$7.6 billion.

The fact that New York City has so many urban renewal problems offers even greater opportunities for sound investment, he indicated to the savings bank women.

Commissioner McMurray described his philosophy of Government action to improve the welfare of the people as based on a reliance upon reason, knowledge, and truth. He indicated the many approaches he is making toward evolving a program of cooperation and coordination with the building industry, financial institutions, Federal and municipal agencies so that the State division of housing can better meet the needs of all the people.

Much of his attention, he said, is being devoted toward helping develop measures to stimulate the production of a large supply of good housing for the average wage earner

and salaried person, the large group who are, for the most part, still in the no-man's-land of housing, ineligible for subsidized public housing because of incomes a little too high, yet earning too little to buy their own homes or rent available FHA housing at current high costs. He predicted the development of a number of such aids within a short time.

Commissioner McMurray also pointed out various ways in which deteriorating areas of the city could be redeveloped through a combined use of Federal urban renewal aids and those available under the State's slum clearance program. He indicted the role savings banks could play in this process and urged their assumption of their full share of responsibility in rebuilding the city.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the evidence which points to a growing need for home construction, we must all realize the attempt to cut back the volume of construction is obviously inspired by those who profit most on scarcity and who fear a housing program to meet the real needs of the American people.

I am sure that the members of the House Armed Services Committee will want to study carefully the long-range implications of the announced intention of the Veterans' Administration to bar GI home mortgages which require no down payment or closing fees from the veteran-purchaser. If this is done, many veterans will be denied the opportunity to buy homes which they urgently need for their growing families.

SENATE

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955

Rev. Lawrence D. Folkemer, of the Church of the Reformation, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, grant us the knowledge of Thy holy will and then the grace and courage to accept it. Deliver us from any pious and superficial praying of the petition "Thy will be done" when we have no thought of pursuing any but our own selfish will. May Thy will be done in us first and then through us in the world.

Help us to put our trust in Thee, O God, and not in ourselves only, lest we lose the ability to trust ourselves and others. Teach us to look unto the hills, daily, from whence cometh our help.

May we never become too big or too important to pray, nor too proud to confess our sins, either as individuals or as a people. Convince us by Thy holy spirit that prayer is power and repentance is not weakness but moral strength. Whatever may be done here today that is good and true, uphold by Thy gracious power; whatever may be shortsighted and weak, bring to noneffect; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., April 14, 1955.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD, a Sen-

ator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MANSFIELD thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, April 13, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ORGANIZATION FOR TRADE COOPERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 140)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.

(For President's message, see House proceedings for today.)

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of April 13, 1955,

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, on April 13, 1955, reported favorably, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental

appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes, and submitted a report (No. 138) thereon.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSIONS

On request of Mr. McCLELLAN, and by unanimous consent, the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations was authorized to meet during the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow.

On request of Mr. LANGER, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that any statements made during the morning hour be limited to the usual 2 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ACT OF 1946, RELATING TO ELIMINATION OF CERTAIN ILLEGAL PRACTICES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed

legislation to amend the act known as the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, approved August 14, 1946 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON OVEROBLIGATION OF AN APPROPRIATION

A letter from the Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on the over-obligation of the appropriation for operating expenses, Atomic Energy Commission, for travel to be performed by the Division of Organization and Personnel in the current fiscal year; to the Committee on Appropriations.

NOMINATION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF CIVIL AIR PATROL AS CADETS TO AIR FORCE ACADEMY

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the nomination of certain members of the Civil Air Force Academy as cadets at the United States Air Force Academy (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND (S. Doc. No. 39)

A letter from the Managing Trustee and members of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 15th Annual Report on that Board, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

AUDIT REPORT ON VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

A letter from the Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Virgin Islands Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROPOSED CONCESSION PERMIT, ADJACENT TO GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a proposed concession permit on lands adjacent to Great Smoky Mountains National Park (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

JOHN L. BOYER, JR.

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of John L. Boyer, Jr. (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REIMBURSEMENT OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR TRANSMISSION OF OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT-MAIL MATTER

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to reimburse the Post Office Department for the transmission of official Government-mail matter," approved August 15, 1953 (67 Stat.

614), and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON PROGRESS AND FEASIBILITY OF TOLL ROADS AND THEIR RELATION TO FEDERAL-AID PROGRAM

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the progress and feasibility of toll roads, and their relation to the Federal-aid program (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Alabama; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"House Joint Resolution 25

"Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States Senate bill 205, which would provide funds to the several States for the development of public library services in rural areas without such services or without adequate services; and

"Whereas the passage of the library services bill would provide direct cultural and educational benefits of incalculable value to more than two-thirds of the people of this State; and

"Whereas the Legislature of Alabama is justly proud that the library services bill was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator LISTER HILL of this State, and that a companion measure was introduced in the United States House of Representatives by the Honorable CARL ELLIOTT, also of this State: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of Alabama hereby commends Senator LISTER HILL for his action in introducing said Senate bill 205, and urges the immediate passage of the bill by the Congress of the United States; be it further

"Resolved, That the clerk of the house transmit a copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the President of the United States Senate, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Alabama.

"Adopted by the House of Representatives of Alabama, March 29, 1955.

"Concurred in and adopted by the senate March 29, 1955.

"Approved by the Governor April 8, 1955."

Resolutions adopted by the Gate of Heaven Council, No. 468, Knights of Columbus, Huntington, and Brooklyn Council, No. 60, Brooklyn, both of the State of New York, favoring the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 1, relating to the treaty-making power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Society of American Military Engineers, Washington, D. C., relating to the training and utilization of specialized scientific and engineering personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. Young):

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution V

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress, the President, and the Secretary of Agriculture to take appropriate steps to correct unwarranted and unfair discrimination in respect to acreage allotments for hard spring wheat farmers in North Dakota

"Whereas there has never been and there is not now a surplus or oversupply of hard spring wheat; and

"Whereas the allotment of hard spring wheat acreage throughout the State of North Dakota is so low in many instances that many farmers can not operate their farm successfully and produce sufficient agricultural products and livestock to provide a livelihood for themselves and their families; and

"Whereas there is unquestionably an unfair discrimination against the small hard spring wheat farmers in North Dakota as compared with soft wheat farmers in other States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the house of representatives concurring therein), That Congress, the President of the United States, and the Secretary of Agriculture are hereby urged and requested to take all necessary and appropriate steps to provide a premium on milling grades of hard spring wheat and to allocate as a minimum to any operator who has raised 100 acres or more of hard wheat during the past 5 years, an acreage equal to the maximum acreage of such operator, but in no event should such allocation if under 100 acres ever be reduced; be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to forward properly authenticated copies of this resolution to the President of the United States; to the presiding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives; to the Secretary of Agriculture; and to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota in Congress.

"C. P. DAHL,
"President of the Senate.

"EDWARD LENO,
"Secretary of the Senate.

"K. A. FITCH,
"Speaker of the House.

"KENNETH L. MORGAN,
"Chief Clerk of the House."

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution Q

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation granting death pensions to surviving widows and orphans of deceased World War II and Korean conflict veterans, the same as death pensions granted to surviving World War I widows and orphans

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has passed legislation granting death pensions to surviving widows and orphans of deceased veterans of World War I who had 90 days or more of active military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or who were discharged for disability incurred in active military service in less than 90 days, we believe the same legislation should be passed giving the surviving widows and orphans of deceased World War II and Korean conflict veterans the same death pensions as are granted to surviving widows and orphans of World War I due to the fact that the surviving widows of World War II and the Korean conflict deceased veterans have young children and are very much in need of assistance in caring for their families: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact necessary legislation granting to the surviving widows and orphans of deceased World War II and Korean conflict veterans the same death pensions as are granted to the surviving widows and orphans of World War I deceased veterans; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby instructed to send copies of this resolution properly authenticated to the presiding officer of each House of the National Congress of the United States, and

to each of the United States Senators and Representatives from the State of North Dakota.

"C. P. DAHL,
"President of the Senate.
"EDWARD LENO,
"Secretary of the Senate.
K. A. FITCH,
"Speaker of the House.
"KENNETH L. MORGAN,
"Chief Clerk of the House."

"House Concurrent Resolution Z-1

"Concurrent resolution urging that import restrictions upon Selkirk wheat be eased

"Whereas the farmers of the State of North Dakota suffered heavy damage during the 1954 crop season resulting from a heavy infestation of 15B rust upon hard spring wheat; and

"Whereas a hard spring wheat named Selkirk has been developed in Canada which is highly rust-resistant; and

"Whereas such Selkirk wheat is available for sale in Canada but cannot be exported to the United States because of an embargo by the Canadian Government; and

"Whereas if a sufficient supply of rust-resistant varieties of hard spring wheat is not obtained by the farmers of the State of North Dakota, extreme hardship may result during the 1955 crop season: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the senate concurring therein), That this legislative assembly hereby urges and requests that all responsible officials of the United States Government take all possible action to obtain the termination of the embargo imposed by the Canadian Government on the export of Selkirk wheat, so that a reasonable amount of Selkirk wheat, of a purity test not less than 95 percent, can be made available to the farmers of the State of North Dakota for planting in the spring of 1955; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State of the United States; the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States; and to all Members of the North Dakota congressional delegation; Be it further

"Resolved, That the control and purchase of such Selkirk wheat as may be obtained be handled by the North Dakota Experiment Station at the Agricultural College at Fargo, and distributed throughout the State by the county extension agents on a fair and equitable basis.

"F. A. FITCH,
"Speaker of the House.
"KENNETH L. MORGAN,
"Chief Clerk of the House.
"C. P. DAHL,
"President of the Senate.
"EDWARD LENO,
"Secretary of the Senate."

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs;

"House Concurrent Resolution J-1

"Concurrent resolution requesting Congress to authorize North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming to enter into a compact for an equitable division among the States of the water supply of the Little Missouri River

"Whereas there is an urgent need for a compact among North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming for equitable apportionment of the waters of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries among those States to assure owners of lands lying near or adjacent to this river or its tributaries their equitable share of the waters thereof for stock watering, irrigation, and domestic use: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the senate

concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to authorize the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming to negotiate a compact or agreement, upon such terms and conditions as Congress may deem fit, and require, not later than January 1, 1959, for a division and equitable apportionment among the States for the water supply of the Little Missouri River and streams tributary thereto; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of North Dakota be, and is hereby, directed to mail copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Senators and Representatives from North Dakota in Congress, and to the Governors of the States of South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming.

"K. A. FITCH,
"Speaker of the House.
"KENNETH L. MORGAN,
"Chief Clerk of the House.
"C. P. DAHL,
"President of the Senate.
"EDWARD LENO,
"Secretary of the Senate."

"House Concurrent Resolution V

"Concurrent resolution petitioning the Congress of the United States to enact legislation authorizing a study and investigation into the feasibility of establishing additional manufacturing enterprises adjacent to Indian reservations in this State

"Whereas the establishment of a jewel-bearing plant adjacent to the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation has provided much-needed job opportunities for Indians residing in the area and has brought into productivity a formerly unutilized labor force and has thereby been an aid to the general economy of the area and to the wealth of the Nation; and

"Whereas the employment records of the jewel-bearing plant located adjacent to the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation show that absenteeism and turnover among Indian employees are lower than the national average for similar industries; and

"Whereas the locating of such enterprises adjacent to Indian reservations is a positive act of providing social and economic opportunities for rehabilitation of and self-help for Indians; and

"Whereas the establishment of such enterprises adjacent to Indian reservations has proved to be beneficial to the Indians residing on and near such reservations, to the State of North Dakota, and to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the senate concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized and respectfully petitioned to enact proper legislation to provide for a thorough investigation and affirmative encouragement for such self-rehabilitating projects which will result in the elimination of dependency and the establishment of a substantial self-supporting status for Indian people; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution, properly authenticated, be sent by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the Presiding Officers of each of the Houses of the Congress of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, the Director of Defense Mobilization, and to each of the Members of the North Dakota congressional delegation.

"K. A. FITCH,
"Speaker of the House.
"KENNETH L. MORGAN,
"Chief Clerk of the House.
"C. P. DAHL,
"President of the Senate.
"EDWARD LENO,
"Secretary of the Senate."

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution X

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would create an agricultural rating for pilots engaged in the aerial application of agricultural chemicals

"Whereas the need for pilots and airplanes for aerial application of agricultural chemicals in the State of North Dakota and many other Midwest farm States is increasing more rapidly than the available commercially licensed pilots; and

"Whereas in North Dakota during the year of 1954 over 200 airplanes and pilots were licensed by the State aeronautics commission to engage in aerial crop spraying and dusting, and as newer chemicals are developed for the control of insects and plant diseases, the needs of the farmers of this State may require as many as three or four hundred agricultural planes and pilots; and

"Whereas in the State of North Dakota and other agricultural States there is a large reserve of privately licensed pilots and flying farmers, some of whom could qualify for a Federal agricultural rating, if the rating were based on flying ability, flight hours, and knowledge of agricultural chemicals, which would greatly relieve the present and future shortage of pilots qualified to engage in agricultural flying: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of North Dakota (the house of representatives concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized and respectfully petitioned to enact such legislation as may be necessary to create an agricultural pilot rating for aerial crop spraying and dusting activities in the United States; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution, properly authenticated, be sent by the secretary of state to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.; to the chairmen of the House and Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees of the Congress of the United States; and to each Member of the North Dakota congressional delegation.

"C. P. DAHL,
"President of the Senate.
"EDWARD LENO,
"Secretary of the Senate.
"K. A. FITCH,
"Speaker of the House.
"KENNETH L. MORGAN,
"Chief Clerk of the House."

"House Concurrent Resolution Q

"Concurrent resolution opposing repeal of long and short haul clause of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act

"Whereas there will be proposed and introduced in the Congress of the United States legislation providing for repeal of the long and short haul clause of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act; and

"Whereas the repeal of the long and short haul clause would permit railroad companies to assess lower rates and charges for long hauls than for shorter hauls over the same route in the same direction; and

"Whereas the charging of a higher rate for a short haul than for a longer haul, the shorter being included within the longer, is now forbidden on North Dakota intrastate traffic in section 49-0409 of the North Dakota Revised Code of 1943; and

"Whereas the passage of such legislation will result in increased freight rates and charges on articles moving in interstate commerce to and from North Dakota, particularly on grain, lignite, and other commodities, to the detriment of producers, shippers, and consumers of the State of North Dakota; that it would encourage discriminations in

rates against small shippers in favor of large shippers that would be against the public interest; and would, we believe, be in the end detrimental to the best interests of the railroads themselves: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of North Dakota (the senate concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully memorialized and urged to deny the passage of any legislation providing for the repeal or amendment of the long and short haul clause of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, when, as, and if presented for its consideration; be it further

"Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota in the Congress of the United States be requested to put forth every honorable effort to defeat the aforesaid type of legislation upon presentation to the Congress of the United States, and that copies of this memorial be forwarded forthwith to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and to the Senators and Representatives of the State of North Dakota.

"K. A. FITCH,

"Speaker of the House.

"KENNETH L. MORGAN,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"C. P. DAHL,

"President of the Senate.

"EDWARD LENO,

"Secretary of the Senate."

By Mr. LEHMAN:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"Resolution 45

"Whereas some large industrial areas in this State are presently suffering from excessive unemployment because of curtailed production; and

"Whereas many large contracts for defense materials, such as M-48 tanks, which could have been manufactured with existing facilities in such areas of surplus labor in this State, have been awarded to large companies in other States; and

"Whereas it is the declared policy of the Office of Defense Mobilization to encourage full utilization of existing production facilities and workers in preference to creating new plants or moving workers and also to award negotiated procurement contracts to industries in labor surplus areas provided no price differential is paid therefor; and

"Whereas the requirement that no price differential be paid in order to award such contracts to firms in labor surplus areas has, to a great extent, defeated the purposes of the before-mentioned policy which was designed to relieve unemployment in distressed areas: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That this legislature hereby urgently requests the Federal Government to bring about an immediate amendment to Defense Manpower Policy No. 4 so that labor surplus areas may be given consideration for Government contracts, even where some price differential is involved, provided that in the opinion of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization the requirements of the distressed area justify the additional cost involved; and be it further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That this legislature also requests the Federal Government to revise its present policy of concentrating the production of certain defense items, such as tanks, in the hands of a single large producer and provide instead that such items shall be manufactured at a number of different facilities throughout the country with special consideration being given to facilities located in areas suffering from critical unemployment; and be it further

"Resolved (if the assembly concur), That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Secretary of Defense, and to each Member of Congress elected from the State of New York, and that the latter be urged to take all necessary steps to accomplish the purposes of this resolution.

"By order of the senate,

"WILLIAM S. KING,

"Secretary.

"In assembly April 2, 1955; concurred in without amendment.

"By order of the assembly.

"ANSLEY B. BORKOWSKI,

"Clerk."

DESIGNATION OF LAKE BEHIND McNARY DAM AS ALDRICH LAKE

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I present for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a joint resolution of the Oregon State Legislature asking that the lake behind McNary Dam on the Columbia River be named Aldrich Lake, in tribute to the late E. B. Aldrich, publisher of the Pendleton East Oregonian, and a pioneer in the crusade to develop waterpower and navigation on this great waterway of the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Aldrich is remembered throughout Oregon as a man of integrity and vision, who defied carping critics in his persistent advocacy of multipurpose development of the Columbia River. Some of these critics predicted that Columbia River projects never would fulfill their purpose. The success of these projects is the most enduring monument which Mr. Aldrich could have erected to his memory.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Works; and, under the rule, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House Joint Memorial 12

To His Excellency, the Honorable President of the United States; to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior; to the Honorable Senators and Representatives from Oregon in Congress of the United States of America, and to the Board on Geographic Names:

We, your memorialists, the 48th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas in 1954 the President of the United States of America threw the governing switch which sent thousands of kilowatts of electrical energy, from a mighty dam that had just been constructed spanning the Columbia River, an historical day for the Nation marking another milestone in the progress of the Pacific Northwest; and

Whereas it was proper and fitting that the dam should be named McNary in order to perpetuate the name of this illustrious pioneer statesman, Charles Linza McNary, who, cooperating with his friends and neighbors, had within the span of one lifetime built from an unexplored wilderness and sagebrush country a progressive and stable part of our United States, homes and industries of the Northwest consuming hundreds of thousands of kilowatts provided by McNary Dam and other dams promoted by Senator McNary and his neighbors; and

Whereas Oregon and Washington owe so much to pioneer citizens whose hard work and fortitude made the Northwest great; and

Whereas the dam being named McNary after a pioneer statesman, it would be proper and fitting that the waters creating a lake back of McNary Dam be named Aldrich Lake as a memento to that tireless newspaper editor, Edwin Burton Aldrich, who spent his entire life using his pen to achieve greater things for the Pacific Northwest through the development of its water resources; and

Whereas E. B. Aldrich, editor of the East Oregonian in Pendleton, Ore., was the leader at the first meeting ever called for the development of the resources of the Columbia River; and

Whereas E. B. Aldrich was one of the Northwest's representatives sent to alert the Congress of our Nation and Corps of Engineers of the power potentialities of the Columbia River; and

Whereas it was E. B. Aldrich and his associates who secured the first money ever appropriated for the study of the Columbia River; and from that meager appropriation of \$50,000 from the Congress of the United States and \$10,000 from the State of Oregon an embryo was created from which has emerged multipurpose dams on the Columbia River; and

Whereas although E. B. Aldrich's pen was forever stilled by his death in 1950, a record of his achievements should be marked for all time: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the senate jointly concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States is respectfully memorialized to name this lake Aldrich Lake; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; the Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable Wayne Morse, United States Senator from the State of Oregon; the Honorable Richard Neuberger, United States Senator from the State of Oregon; the Honorable Walter Norblad, Representative in Congress from the State of Oregon; the Honorable Sam Coon, Representative in Congress from the State of Oregon; the Honorable Edith Green, Representative in Congress from the State of Oregon; the Honorable Harris Ellsworth, Representative in Congress from the State of Oregon; and the Board of Geographic Names.

Adopted by house March 23, 1955.

EDITH BYRON LOW,

Chief Clerk.

E. B. GEARY,

Speaker of House.

Adopted by senate March 30, 1955.

ELMO E. SMITH,

President of Senate.

REMOVAL OF BULK COMMODITY EXEMPTION WITH RESPECT TO INLAND WATER CARRIERS—LETTER

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I present a very important letter from John P. Madgett, general manager of the Dairyland Power Cooperative, which serves 87,000 farmers and rural businesses in the 4-State area of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. Mr. Madgett writes concerning the adverse effect of legislation to remove the bulk commodity exemption with respect to inland water carriers by amending part 3 of the Interstate Commerce Act.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter be printed in the RECORD at this point, and be thereafter appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DAIRYLAND POWER COOPERATIVE,
La Crosse, Wis., March 25, 1955.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: On February 4, 1955, Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce introduced by request Senate bill 951. The purpose of the bill is to remove the bulk commodity exemption with respect to inland water carriers by amending part III of the Interstate Commerce Act. Passage of the bill would have the effect of extending the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to inland water transportation of dry bulk commodities.

A close perusal of this bill leads us to the conclusion that we oppose passage of the legislation for the following reasons:

1. The time schedule, geographic rights, and commodity rights provisions of the bill are needlessly restrictive. They are unrealistic, unfair, and in our opinion totally unconscionable.

2. It will discriminate against the Mississippi waterway while still exempting traffic in the Great Lakes and in the off-shore trades.

3. We believe it is a needless extension of Federal authority.

4. It will throttle and kill present healthy competition.

5. It will promote monopoly and a cartel type of economy.

6. It will unduly benefit few carriers to the detriment of the many.

7. Because of the operation of the price structure for water transportation when under Interstate Commerce Commission regulation as exemplified by 15 years past experience, we are convinced that the enactment of S. 951 will have the effect of substantially increasing the rates for shipment of bulk commodities and will signal the end of low-cost inland water transportation.

8. Dairyland Power Cooperative and the 87,000 farmers and rural businesses which it serves will be adversely affected for various reasons. The price of coal will rise and, hence, the cost of electrical energy will go up. Farmers will be paying more for fertilizer, and profits on grain sales when shipped by barge will go down. A wide variety of prices to consumers will increase.

In contrast we believe that under existing law:

1. We have open, free and fair competition among all carriers. Even certificated common carriers are free to and do compete with the unregulated carriers for liquid and dry bulk cargoes.

2. There has been a healthy and continuing expansion of the transportation industry without regulation. The bulk commodity field is one in which "small business" has had a chance and where there is presently a minimum of monopoly.

3. Competition has held the price structure in line to the mutual benefit of shipper, carrier, consumer, and the general public. None has been hurt, everyone has benefited.

4. Long-term "tailor-made" service contracts between carrier and shipper or buyer characterizes much of the current contract carrier business. Dairyland Power Cooperative, one of the many large buyers of coal, sees no valid reason why this system should not continue.

As you know, Dairyland is now supplying electrical energy to 87,000 farmers and rural businesses in the 4-State area of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, of which 60,000 are located in the State of Wisconsin. Of Dairyland's 9 generating stations, with a total

capacity of 165,000 kilowatts, the 3 largest are steam power stations located on the Mississippi River at Alma, Genoa and Cassville. An additional 50,000-kilowatt unit is now being installed at Alma and will be on the line in late 1956. Coal represents the largest single item in the cost of production of electrical energy in steam stations, representing approximately 50 to 55 percent of the total final cost. These 3 plants annually consume 300,000 tons of coal which is brought by barge up the Mississippi River during the navigation season. Years of competition have established a differential between rail and water transportation in this region so that at the present time Dairyland can get coal by barge at an average of \$1.75 per ton cheaper than by rail. Should the price of coal substantially increase for any reason you can well appreciate the increased costs involved inasmuch as we anticipate that increased demands for electricity will require us to use a minimum of 500,000 tons of coal annually by 1960.

We appreciate the heavy duties which you are carrying and that this is just one of many bills which you must consider. However, we, the directors, management, and farmer members of the Dairyland Power Cooperative, would sincerely appreciate any effort that you can make before either the Senate or House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in order to get the foregoing viewpoints before the committee. Should you desire further information from us as to our operations and as to our opposition to this bill, kindly feel free to write.

Yours very truly,

JOHN P. MADGETT,
General Manager.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1677. A bill for the relief of Richard Jack Kieve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 1678. A bill for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Public Housing Administration; and

S. 1679. A bill to amend section 48 of the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KILGORE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 1680. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for Port Washington Harbor, Wis.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JACKSON:

S. 1681. A bill for the relief of Cecile Dorlac and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

S. 1682. A bill for the relief of Maria del Carmen Intrilago Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. GOLDWATER):

S. 1683. A bill to amend the act of June 13, 1949 (63 Stat. 172), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GREEN:

S. 1684. A bill for the relief of Heinrich Luxembourg, also known as Henry Luxembourg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERR:

S. 1685. A bill for the relief of Christa Linek Toth; and

S. 1686. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Akbar Ashraf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SYMINGTON:

S. 1687. A bill for the relief of Lydia G. Dickerson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1688. A bill to amend section 406 of the Federal Seed Act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. MUNDT when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. GOLDWATER):

S. 1689. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to execute a repayment contract with the Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1690. A bill for the relief of Julia van Reigersberg Versluys; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE:

S. 1691. A bill to insure the most effective and equitable distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania:

S. 1692. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to exempt transportation by air taxi from the tax on transportation of persons; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1693. A bill for the relief of Robert F. Gross; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MALONE (for himself and Mr. BARRETT):

S. 1694. A bill to amend the Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 in order to strengthen national defense and to further extend the program to encourage the discovery, development, and production of certain domestic minerals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BARRETT:

S. 1695. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special 10-cent piece in recognition of the recent discovery of a vaccine by Dr. Jonas E. Salk for the prevention of poliomyelitis; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 1696. A bill to provide compensation to the Crow Tribe of Indians for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with the Huntley reclamation project, Montana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of the following officers and employees of the Public Housing Administration: Ivan N. Burlingame, John Marlin, Thomas C. McDougald, and Irene K. Shinn, which has been submitted by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD to accompany this bill the letter forwarded with this proposal by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1678) for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Public Housing Administration, introduced by Mr. KILGORE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. KILGORE is as follows:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY,
Washington, D. C., March 28, 1955.
Hon. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. NIXON: Enclosed is a bill for the relief of the following officers and employees of the Public Housing Administration: Ivan N. Burlingame, John Marlin, Thomas C. McDougald, and Irene K. Shinn.

The purpose of the bill is to reimburse the employees in amounts totaling \$84.84, representing payments made from their personal funds to cover deficiencies incurred in their accounts without any fault or negligence on their part. The accounts were the accounts maintained in connection with ownership and operation of a war-housing project. The Public Housing Administration operated these projects and the employees involved were accountable for the funds. The relevant facts in each case are set out below:

Ivan N. Burlingame was general housing manager of the war-housing projects in Badger, Wis. He paid \$10 from his personal funds to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago to cover the deposit of a counterfeit Federal Reserve note. The counterfeit currency was included in a deposit made by the project office and received in the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago on July 6, 1954. The bank notified Mr. Burlingame on July 7 that in verifying the currency and coin included in the deposit it found a \$10 counterfeit note, which it turned over to the United States Secret Service on that date, at its request. The bank transmitted the joint counterfeit receipt to Mr. Burlingame and asked him to remit \$10 to the bank to cover the counterfeit note. Thereafter, on July 14, 1954, Mr. Burlingame sent his personal check in the amount of \$10, payable to the Treasurer of the United States, to the bank. Mr. Burlingame stated that the counterfeit note was accepted by one of two project employees from a project tenant in payment of rent due and that it is quite impossible to determine who accepted the note or from what tenant it might have been received. He is of the opinion that in all probability the tenant who had the note in his possession and used it for paying his rent was unaware of the fact that it was counterfeit. Mr. Burlingame asked the Secret Service to return the counterfeit note to his office so that it could be studied by the employees who accept rent. The employees, as well as Mr. Burlingame, experienced extreme difficulty in detecting any difference between it and a valid note. The Federal Reserve bank advised Mr. Burlingame that the note would not be classified as particularly difficult for its trained sorters to detect, but that to a nontrained person it would be most difficult to detect.

John Marlin was general housing manager of the war housing projects in Tullahoma, Tenn. He paid \$29.84 from his personal funds to replace stolen project funds. On July 26, 1948, in checking up cash at the close of the day, a shortage of \$160 was discovered. The local police and FBI were called in to investigate the matter. A meeting of maintenance and office employees developed the fact that three individuals had been in the office while the clerk-stenographer was momentarily absent getting tools from the shop and one of them could have robbed the cash drawer of the missing amount during her absence. The local police and the FBI investigated 2 of 3 suspects in the case, found 1 of them guilty of the theft,

and obtained a confession from him. Mr. Marlin had in the meantime replaced the amount of the loss from his personal funds. The total amount of recovery from the thief was \$130.16, leaving unrecovered personal funds advanced by Mr. Marlin in the amount of \$29.84.

Thomas C. McDougald was the management aide of the Carver Court housing project in Coatesville, Pa. He paid \$25 from his personal funds to replace change funds stolen from the Carver Court housing project office. The agent cashier serving at the time in Coatesville, Pa., had been advanced a fund of \$100. A portion of this fund was used for making change at the Carver Court Housing Project, as well as at another project in the locality. The sum of \$25 had been advanced from the fund to Mr. McDougald for the purpose of making change and was kept in a safe at the project. During the weekend of January 14, 1951, the project safe was broken open and robbed of the \$25 change fund together with \$45.50 in rent payments taken after banking hours. The \$25 change fund was replaced by Mr. McDougald and was included in the final accounting to the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, by the agent cashier. The \$45.50 in stolen rent money was charged against August J. Fink, general housing manager, who has been granted relief in this amount by the General Accounting Office under the provisions of the act of August 1, 1947, 67 Stat. 720.

Irene K. Shinn was accounting clerk in the project office at San Diego, Calif. She voluntarily paid \$20 from her personal funds to cover a counterfeit Federal Reserve Bank note. On January 9, 1950, she unknowingly accepted the note during the course of collecting \$5,937.10 in receipts for the day. The counterfeit note was included in a shipment of funds to the depository, the United States National Bank of San Diego, on January 9, but was not detected until after the depository had forwarded the same wrapper of "twenties" on January 12 to the Federal Reserve Bank of Los Angeles. The Federal Reserve Bank impounded the note and turned it over to the United States Secret Service. The note was made available to the depository and representatives of the project office for scrutiny. The depository and project representatives stated that the counterfeit was very difficult to detect. The depository requested replacement of the counterfeit note and the project office had no alternative but to recover from the employee, Mrs. Shinn, who had accepted the note.

The act of August 1, 1947, 61 Stat. 720, authorizes the General Accounting Office to relieve, in proper cases, accountable officers of responsibility on account of deficiencies of Government funds, vouchers, et cetera, if, while the officer or agent was acting in the discharge of his official duties, the loss or deficiency occurred without fault or negligence on his part. The Comptroller General has held, however, 27 Comp. Gen. 404, and in several subsequent decisions involving the application of this act, that its provisions have no application where restitution has been made by the employee involved, since in such a case there is no deficiency in his accounts for the relief of which consideration might be given under that act. In each of the four cases outlined above, the persons were advised that under this interpretation by the Comptroller General it would not be possible to obtain reimbursement.

In the case of Ivan N. Burlingame we sent a letter to the General Accounting Office on September 22, 1954, requesting reconsideration of the ruling in 27 Comp. Gen. 404. In this request it was pointed out that an interpretation of the relief statute which renders it inapplicable solely because the accountable officer has made payment seems to defeat the purpose of the act and tends to penalize accountable officers who manifest

good faith by putting their accounts in balance pending determination of the question of relief. In decision B-121557, dated November 5, 1954, in response to the letter of September 22, 1954, the General Accounting Office reaffirmed its earlier decision to the effect that the act of August 1, 1947, does not apply in such cases. Concerning the effect of this interpretation on accountable officers who acted in good faith, the General Accounting Office stated:

"This Office has recognized that inequities would arise as a result of such interpretation of the relief act involved and the matter has been thoroughly considered, not only at the time the decision referred to above was rendered but also in a number of subsequent decisions involving the application of that act. See particularly, B-101301, July 19, 1951 (copy enclosed), wherein the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs was advised that relief could not be granted under the act to an accountable officer who had covered with personal funds a deficiency in her account resulting from her acceptance of a counterfeit \$50 bill. For the reasons therein stated, it is the view of this Office that the act is open to no other construction and that any inequities which arise from such construction are for the consideration of the Congress. Consequently, this office has, in proper cases, favorably reported on several private relief measures and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs was advised that this office would not object to his sponsorship of a relief bill on behalf of the employee involved in that decision and on behalf of other employees of his administration similarly situated."

In view of the denial of relief in such cases by the General Accounting Office and the fact that the officers and employees acted in good faith to enable the accounts to be placed in a state of balance, congressional relief in the form of the bill herewith enclosed appears to be the only solution to an otherwise inequitable result, and I therefore respectfully recommend favorable action on this bill by the Congress.

I have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT M. COLE,
Administrator.

AMENDMENT OF BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to amend section 48 of the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. The proposed legislation was forwarded from the National Bankruptcy Conference, and was submitted by Mr. Horsky, a member of a prominent law firm.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1679) to amend section 48 of the Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, introduced by Mr. KILGORE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL SEED ACT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUM-

PHREY] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend one of the penalty provisions of the Federal Seed Act. The purpose of the bill is to remove the stigma of having petty and unknowing violations of the Federal Seed Act by reputable businessmen in the seed industry being classified as criminal violations.

This amendment will enable the Government to hereafter have the option to bring civil proceedings for violations of the Federal Seed Act in addition to criminal actions. In civil proceedings the Government will not have to prove intent, but in criminal actions to "knowingly" violate the provisions of the act will be a factor in determining the violator's guilt.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1638) to amend section 406 of the Federal Seed Act, introduced by Mr. MUNDT (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. YOUNG), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLIO VACCINE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am about to introduce a bill, and I ask unanimous consent that I may speak on it in excess of the 2 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to introduce a bill and briefly discuss this thrilling subject. The world is so beset with problems and dilemmas that some of us occasionally feel downcast.

In recent days we have witnessed a triumph of the human spirit. The development by Dr. Jonas E. Salk of a successful vaccine to prevent infantile paralysis is an historic occasion that equals the invention of pasteurization, the defeat of yellow fever, and the stamping out of smallpox.

We have our troubles, and they are solved only to have new ones replace them. The perfection of the polio vaccine must make us all feel that human ingenuity and dedication can make a better world. It is thrilling to witness this landmark in the battle against a crippling disease.

Every parent must have felt a surge of relief when the official announcement came that the Salk vaccine has proven to be 60 percent to 80 percent effective as a preventative of infantile paralysis. That was the verdict on the mass inoculation experiment of last year.

Since that time the vaccine has been improved so that it is even more effective.

Millions of Americans have contributed their dimes and dollars for some 20 years to the March of Dimes, and this victory belongs in large measure to all of the people in the United States.

It belongs also to those dedicated men and women of science who have worked around the clock in laboratories to test and test. Even the experiments that

failed contributed to the final success—as one alternative after another eliminated false starts and narrowed down the path.

And the final victory belongs to a brilliant young doctor, Jonas Salk, and his associates, who had the imagination and industry and faith to bring forth this new blessing to mankind.

He was asked who owns the patent on the vaccine, and replied that no one does. "Can you patent the sun?" he inquired. He said that it belongs to the American people, who contributed to the March of Dimes.

Here indeed is a dedicated and unselfish man, whose greatest compensation is contributing to the welfare of mankind.

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY TO BE CONGRATULATED

The private pharmaceutical industry of the country is deserving of our thanks and praise. It has invested millions of dollars in manufacturing vast quantities of the vaccine before it was known definitely that it was a success. The industry has performed a great public service.

PROBLEMS OF SHORTAGE

However, there has not been time to manufacture sufficient quantities of the vaccine to meet the total needs of our whole population before the polio season this summer.

Great stress has been placed upon this fact in the press and radio. However, there is no great cause for alarm—if we act wisely and unselfishly.

There is sufficient vaccine for some 39 million children. Dr. Salk has said that he believes the vaccine may be more effective and more widely available if only 2 inoculations are given instead of the 3 inoculations used in last year's test. By this method at least 50 million sets of vaccinations can be given this year.

WHO SHALL DECIDE PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS

It is necessary that the available vaccine be used sensibly and most effectively. If the proper methods of distribution are used, even those who are not vaccinated will be protected, Dr. Salk has explained. If those most susceptible to infection are inoculated, the sources of infection to those who are not vaccinated are reduced.

Dr. Salk has explained that children in certain age groups are most susceptible to infantile paralysis. The very young and older children are less likely to get the disease than children of 5 to 12 years old. That is the most dangerous age bracket, as far as susceptibility to polio is concerned, so medical science tells us.

A system must be devised to make sure that the youngsters who are in the greatest danger get treatment first. Then the younger and older children should be inoculated, and finally adults.

By next year there is expected to be enough vaccine to go around.

The problem is immediate and short run.

Dr. Salk suggests that a Government agency should arrange distribution and allocation of the vaccine. He said:

I think it is unfair, really, to let everyone decide for himself who gets what * * * It seems to me there ought to be some central

intelligence that could indicate or at least suggest what should be done, if not to specify the way in which one would approach this problem.

A COMMITTEE TO COMBAT INFANTILE PARALYSIS

I am introducing a bill which I believe will accomplish what the inventor of the vaccine suggests.

My bill provides that a commission of five, headed by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, decide priorities of distribution and vaccination. The commission would consist of the Surgeon General, Dr. Salk, if he would be willing to serve, a representative of State public health officials, a representative of vaccine manufacturers, and a representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mr. President, it can be seen that the personnel of such a commission would represent very well the American medical profession. We are greatly indebted to the medical profession for the years of researching it has been doing in connection with this dread disease.

This Commission would be representative of those who know most about polio and the vaccine and who could provide impartial judgment as to its best use.

VACCINE SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO NEED

It is to be expected that they would establish priorities by age group and physical condition such as pregnancy, according to the degree of susceptibility to infection. They also could meet local emergencies if any should develop.

I believe the American people want to act wisely and unselfishly in this matter. We can avert difficulties if there is an official umpire to insure absolute fairness. Under those circumstances everyone will abide by rules of uniform application and no one will seek preferential treatment.

What I propose is a group of scientific traffic policemen who will set up traffic lights to avoid speeding and collisions.

My bill provides for fines—substantial fines—for knowing violation of the rules laid down by the Commission to Control Infantile Paralysis.

The Commission would go out of existence when it determines that there is sufficient vaccine and knowledge about its proper use. That should be in about a year.

I want to make it crystal clear, Mr. President, that I am not proposing a commission that is to be set up and to continue in perpetuity. I am proposing an emergency commission, to meet an emergency need, namely, to see to it that the control of the vaccine which is going to be available next year is used to the best effect in protecting the people against susceptibility to polio paralysis infection during the coming year, until a quantity of vaccine can be manufactured so that it can be dispensed in the ordinary commercial way, through the offices of our doctors, to all patients as they come.

We now have a vaccine that can reduce and almost eliminate the child killer and crippler, infantile paralysis. We must use it wisely. We can avert unfairness and misuse of this new blessing.

I have faith that we shall do it.

Mr. President, I am not wedded to the particular procedure I am proposing. I introduce this bill only in order to focus attention upon the need of the Federal Government's proceeding to do what it can, within its legislative powers, to protect the health of all the people of this country, and to make the most effective use of this short supply of vaccine until an adequate supply can be manufactured for all.

I am sure that today all Americans join in prayers of thanksgiving and also pray that we shall conduct ourselves in such a way that we shall be deserving of this great discovery, the Salk vaccine.

In closing, and prior to introducing the bill, Mr. President, I desire to pay a very sincere tribute to Dr. Salk and his associates for what will be recognized in medical history, I believe, as one of the great monuments in medical progress.

I now introduce the bill, for appropriate reference, and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the Record.

The bill (S. 1691) to insure the most effective and equitable distribution of infantile paralysis vaccine, introduced by Mr. MORSE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the American people are profoundly grateful that a vaccine has been developed which is an effective preventive of infantile paralysis. That development was financed by the voluntary contributions of the people of the United States and prosecuted by devoted scientists who seek no profit.

It is the policy of the Congress to insure the most effective and equitable distribution of the Salk vaccine while supplies remain too limited to meet the total needs of the whole population.

SEC. 2. (a) For the purpose of carrying out the policy set forth in the first section of this act, there is established a Commission to be known as the Commission To Control Infantile Paralysis (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Commission shall be composed of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and four additional members to be appointed by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. One such member shall be a State health official: 1 shall be a representative of the manufacturers of the Salk vaccine; and 1 shall be a representative of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall invite Doctor Jonas Salk to serve as the fifth member of the Commission. In the event that Doctor Salk is unable to serve, the Secretary shall appoint as a member in his stead a scientist who has specialized in the study and treatment of poliomyelitis.

(c) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(e) The Commission shall have a seal which shall be judicially recognized.

SEC. 3. The Commission is authorized and directed (1) to issue mandatory rules and regulations regulating the distribution and use of all Salk vaccine manufactured in, imported into, and exported from the United States (including but not limited to the

establishment of priorities by age group, physical condition, and geographical location) with a view to insuring the most effective and equitable use of Salk vaccine, and (2) to make such reports to the Congress as it may deem necessary, including recommendations for further legislation deemed by it to be desirable to implement the policies of this act. Any such report may recommend the enactment of legislation by the Congress to maintain reasonable prices of Salk vaccine whenever it shall determine that the price of such vaccine or substantial amounts thereof has become unreasonably high.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission shall have its principal office in the District of Columbia, but it may hold meetings at such other places in the United States as it may deem necessary.

(b) The Commission shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable, without regard to the provisions of the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(c) The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service shall serve on the Commission without compensation in addition to that received for his service as Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, but he shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by him in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission.

(d) The members of the Commission from private life shall each receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

SEC. 5. The functions exercised under this act by the Commission shall be excluded from the operation of the Administrative Procedure Act, but the Commission shall provide for the greatest practicable distribution and publication of its rules and regulations.

SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to limit or supersede the applicability of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. Any person who willfully performs any act prohibited, or willfully fails to perform any act required, by any rule or regulation promulgated under the authority of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined \$5,000.

SEC. 9. The Commission, and all authority conferred under this act, shall terminate at such time as the Commission shall report to the President and the Congress that there is sufficient Salk vaccine to make unnecessary further controls under this act.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL WEEK

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I should like to direct attention at this time to National Hospital Week, sponsored by American Hospital Association, which will be observed this year from May 8 through May 14.

It is particularly fitting that the Nation should set aside these 7 days to mark the importance to our people of the American hospital of today.

It is almost 300 years since the first hospital was established here in this land that was to become the United States. During those 300 years the change in the concept of the word "hospital" and its meaning to our people has indeed been remarkable.

First regarded as places to which one went only to die, 300 years of progress has made the hospital today a place where the sick and the suffering, the broken in body and in health, go to be comforted and restored to health and strength.

The hospital of today combines the skill of the physician, the tender care of the nurse, and the devotion, training, and experience of pathologists, radiologists, and other medical specialists, and laboratory technicians, therapists, and all those others who devote themselves to the service of saving the lives of their fellow men, and whose efforts are so skillfully coordinated by the modern hospital administrator.

Our hospitals have grown in number since 1658 from one to over seven thousand. This in itself is remarkable. Yet we do not overlook the fact that 1 modern hospital of today is, to the people it serves, worth 7,000 of the hospitals which might have existed 300 years ago.

Too few realize that these complex centers, dedicated to fighting disease, to relieving human suffering and to preventing needless death, symbolize the new role which high quality patient care plays in the life of America. As hospitals in thousands of communities across the length and breadth of this land have improved and expanded in facility and function, they have become the heart and center of health activities in those communities.

Not only has the hospital of our day earned and won our confidence; it has paved the way for voluntary prepayment health insurance systems like Blue Cross and Blue Shield to bring within the reach of more of our people the blessings and benefits of modern hospital and medical care.

It is fitting that the Nation grant recognition and express its gratitude to the institutions and to those men and women who devote themselves so faithfully and unselfishly to the health, the strength, and the happiness of the people of America. I am today submitting, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] a concurrent resolution whereby the Congress asks the people of the Nation to observe National Hospital Week by joining in proclaiming the importance of hospitals to the American community and in acclaiming their tradition of devoted service to our people.

The concurrent resolution is as follows:

Whereas our Nation's hospitals are dedicated to the cause of protecting the lives and providing for the health needs of all our citizens; and

Whereas our National and State hospital associations have with diligence and unceasing efforts worked to provide the highest-quality care for all Americans in the Nation's hospitals; and

Whereas the American hospitals are the centers of our community's health services to its citizens; and

Whereas national recognition of the importance of hospitals in the American community has been celebrated annually since 1921 on the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth; and

Whereas it is understood that the week beginning May 8, 1955, and ending May 14, 1955, will be observed as National Hospital Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby requests the people of the United States to join in proclaiming the importance of hospitals in the American community and their tradition of devoted service to the American people, and to cooperate in a voluntary effort to observe National Hospital Week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 23) was received and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Address delivered by him before the City Club of Portland, Oreg., on April 8, 1955.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Excerpts from statements dealing in part with proposed revision of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, delivered by Governor Harriman, of New York; Senator Lehman; Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; and Carmine G. De Sapio, national Democratic committeeman from New York; at a dinner meeting of the nationalities division of the Democratic National Committee, held in New York City, on March 8, 1955.

Opinion of the General Counsel, General Services Administration, regarding rights of municipalities in disposing of buildings or projects constructed under the WPA.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a few days ago marked the sixth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, and I had prepared a statement to have printed in the RECORD on that occasion, but since the Senate was not in session I was unable to have it placed in the RECORD. I now ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR WILEY

A few days ago, we marked the sixth anniversary of the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. This marked the beginning of something new and, we believe, constructive in international relations.

Twelve independent nations and later the others who signed pledged immediate continuance and collective action in the political, economic, social, and military fields. Our Government is of the opinion that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization makes for security in Western Europe against Communist expansion. The nations agreed that they would consult together whenever the security of any of them is threatened. When Premier Faure, of France, obtained the final approval of the Paris pacts concerning Germany just recently, he promised that his government would attempt to reinforce and improve NATO in political as well as military aspects. Likewise, Premier Scelba when he visited here advocated that NATO be de-

veloped not only along the lines of a military union but into one for economic, social, and political action.

With the agreement by all nations concerned of the Paris pact it will mean that eventually Germany will provide 12 divisions for the strengthening of NATO.

Since the inception of NATO, there is a Council in permanent session with effective power of decision meeting as much as three times a week at half-hour notice. It is served by an international staff and a large number of committee and working groups working day in and day out on a wide variety of NATO problems. There is a military organization established to defend all NATO territories against armed attack, including a network of commands covering the North Atlantic Ocean and the European Continent from the North Cape to north Africa and from the Channel to the Caucasus Mountains. There are impressive achievements in infrastructure. In all these activities there is a remarkable degree of unity. In the NATO Defense College there are officers from 8 or 10 different nations working in the same study groups learning to know each other, making enduring friendships. General Gruenther says of NATO Military Headquarters: "In my 35 years of service I have been in many headquarters, but I have never had a happier one than SHAPE." Men engaged in this work feel themselves members of an international team dedicated to the service of the alliance as a whole.

After the signature of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in June 1945, after the collapse of Nazi Germany and a few weeks before Japan capitulated, we saw the United Nations Charter come into being in San Francisco. As everyone knows, the Charter was founded on two assumptions. First, that the five powers holding permanent seats in the Security Council—China, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Soviet Union—would be able to reach lasting agreement on major matters. Secondly, that apart from Russia's known claims on Japan, none of these powers sought any territorial aggrandizement. Both of these assumptions proved incorrect. A new peril came into being—Communist Russia.

The defeat of the two great military and industrial countries, Germany and Japan, left a vast vacuum of strength in the West and East, and the Kremlin took advantage of this vacuum to carry forward its expansionist program. The Kremlin drew down its Iron Curtain, refused to hold free elections in Poland, and besides that the West disarmed. We who had 3,100,000 men on the Continent, withdrew all but 391,000, within a year, and the British who had 1,321,000 within a like period withdrew 488,000. Canada within a year took all of its 299,000 men home. Then there followed a period where the Western powers sought to reach an accommodation with the Soviet Government. However, in the Moscow Conference in 1947 and in the conference which was held later the same year and in the Foreign Ministers' Conference which met in Paris in 1949, it became more and more evident that there was no hope of getting anywhere with the Kremlin.

In the meanwhile, the Soviet expansion had included Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and areas in Finland, Poland, Rumania, northeastern Germany and eastern Czechoslovakia—representing over 200,632 square miles and almost 25 million people. And the presence of the Red armies in the heart of Europe compelled Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Eastern Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia to fall under Soviet domination.

The situation was indeed becoming critical for the free nations of the West—those that remained. There seemed to be no possibility of reaching an agreement with the Soviets. Greece seemed to be sinking under

the heel of the Communists. Then it was that Uncle Sam reacted promptly. The Truman Doctrine came into play and we appropriated \$400 million for the aid of Greece and Turkey, and in June the Marshall program came into being. It was directed against hunger, poverty, chaos and slavery. We even offered economic assistance to countries behind the Iron Curtain, but Stalin refused America's aid and forced Czechoslovakia and Poland to refuse likewise.

This situation resulted in March 1948 in the representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom meeting in Brussels to discuss and sign the Treaty of Mutual Assistance. The ink was scarcely dry on the Brussels Treaty when the Soviets started the blockade of West Berlin, which lasted 323 days and was defeated by the prodigious feat of the air lift.

Out of all this tension and defiance the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began to take form; the idea being that the Brussels Treaty powers would be superseded by a larger group of countries.

On the 4th day of April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was signed in Washington by representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States and within 5 months was ratified by the Parliaments of the member countries and later by Greece and Turkey.

The North Atlantic Treaty speaks plainly and briefly about the resolution and idealism of the nations which signed it. It was written within the framework of the United Nations Charter and was based on article 51 of chapter VII. Article 5 is the essential clause. It provides: "The parties agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all and consequently they agree that if an armed attack occurs each of them will assist the party or parties thereof attacked by taking forthwith such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area."

To back up these words the parties agreed, under article 3, to maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity, to resist armed attack and so it came about that by 1950 the different states entrusted their forces to international commanders, assisted by international staffs. This was an advance which was not missed by the Soviets.

We must realize, however, that the treaty is not exclusively a military alliance. It was born of collective security and its purpose is to promote conditions of stability and well-being and the cooperation by governments not only in the military field, but in the economic, social, and cultural as well. Six years ago this treaty came into being. It was a new experiment in international relations. It provides for the common defense of over 380 million people (if Western Germany were included it would be better than 430 million people). It has stopped the advance of the Kremlin in Europe, and it is hoped that it will spare the carnage and waste of another war.

FORMOSA

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the noted author and columnist, Walter Lippmann, has written a very thoughtful and interesting series of articles on the highly dangerous and flammable situation with which we are now confronted in the Formosa Straits. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an article entitled "The Offshore Entanglement," written by Walter Lippmann,

and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of April 12, 1955.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TODAY AND TOMORROW
(By Walter Lippmann)

THE OFFSHORE ENTANGLEMENT

In the 2 months that have passed since Congress voted the Formosa Resolution, the President has been bearing an increasingly heavy burden of responsibility. It has been a strange development especially for him, so sincerely convinced a believer that personal government is undesirable and that Congress should participate with the Executive in the great decisions of war and peace.

The Formosa Resolution has left it to him to decide whether to defend the offshore islands at the risk of a general war. This is an extreme delegation of authority. For President Eisenhower must determine not only whether war is justified because a known and established vital interest of the United States has been violated—every President has that power and that responsibility—he must determine whether or not, and in what degree, there is an American interest in these offshore islands. Congress has left the decision entirely to him. There is no treaty obligation, there is no principle of law, which establishes an American interest in these islands. The President and Congress have not agreed upon any clear and definite juridical, strategic, or political standard to guide the Chief Executive in making the gravest decision that he can be called upon to make.

Ever since the vote in Congress, the President has been under pressure from all quarters to make a decision one way or the other. This he has thus far refused to do. Lacking a definite principle and a policy to guide him, it has seemed better to wait and see whether Peiping does anything which, when it is already happening the President then judges in the heat of the crisis to be vitally related to the defense of Formosa. Amidst all the uncertainties and pressures which converge upon the White House, it has seemed better not to make a decision and not to risk the displeasure of those who would not like the decision.

Yet this is an unsound position for the Chief Executive: that without public criteria known in advance, he must decide for peace or war after the confusion of war has begun. Can it truly be argued that it is good policy to make the Chinese guess how President Eisenhower will guess if they attack the islands? And in any event, the policy of not choosing a policy until the adversary has precipitated a crisis is an invitation to Peiping to proceed in such ways as will cause the most division and confusion in this country, in Formosa, among our allies, and in the uncommitted Asian countries.

It is never safe to assume that your adversary is a fool. And therefore it is not safe to assume that the Red Chinese will take such obvious military actions that it will be easy for the President to make a decision that will unite the country and rally its allies. There are, as anyone who has been reading the papers knows, ways of attacking these offshore islands which would not be recognizable, to use the words of the President's message, "as parts of, or definite preliminaries to, an attack against the main positions of Formosa and the Pescadores."

Our problem is how to extricate the President and the country from this predicament. When the President was persuaded in January, perhaps against his better judgment, to accept personal responsibility for the offshore islands, two things were hoped for. One was that an overwhelming vote by Congress would deter the Red Chinese from any serious military action in the Formosa Strait. The other hope was that a truce could be nego-

tiated in which the offshore islands would be used as an important bargaining point.

As to the first hope, experience has shown, I believe, that even if the Red Chinese are deterred from an open full-scale assault, they have been given a strong incentive to proceed by the other means—just short of open conventional war—which are available to them. But it is on the second point, on the hope of negotiating a cease-fire, that our knowledge now is most definite. We know, I believe, that a cease-fire cannot be had by the negotiation of a public agreement signed by all the interested parties.

A cease-fire by negotiation cannot be had because neither the Chinese Government in Peiping nor the Chinese Government in Formosa can sign such a document. For they would be agreeing to end the civil war by a partition of Chinese territory. Chiang would be renouncing his claim to be the head of the rightful Government of China; Mao Tse-Tung would be renouncing his claim to be the head of the legitimate Government of China. Peiping cannot be expected to sign such a renunciation. And we would have the greatest difficulty in persuading Chiang to sign it.

Since a truce in the Formosa Strait cannot be had by agreement between the two Chinese Governments, the best chance of preventing a dangerous war is to cut the Gordian Knot: to establish the ceasefire by an action of our own. We have the power to do that. It is not often that one nation has power of that kind. But in the Formosa Strait we have it. For all practical purposes, and over a considerable period of time at least, a military cease-fire would exist if the Nationalist forces were brought back to Formosa, if their naval and air raids, which are mere pinpricks, were discontinued, and our position in the Formosa area were made to conform to the law as laid down in our treaty with Nationalist China. This treaty provides for the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. It was ratified with explicit assurance to our people that it calls for no American participation in the Chinese civil war.

This would be solid ground for the United States to stand upon. We would then be within our certain military capacities. Our stand would be in accord with our national interests. It would be acceptable, or better than that, to our allies. And last but by no means least, the ground on which we stood would be lawful ground.

The only known objection to such a forthright policy is that a decision to evacuate the offshore islands will shake the morale, and perhaps the allegiance, of the Chinese forces and Chinese officials in Formosa. Though there are countermeasures which can be taken to reduce this risk we must assume that it is a genuine risk.

But let us ask ourselves whether there is any other policy which will eliminate this risk—the risk of internal subversion and of defection. Our present policy of keeping everyone guessing and in suspense is hardly likely to keep morale high anywhere, and least of all in Formosa. How must the Chinese from the mainland, threatened with attack on the islands where Chiang has committed so many of his troops, feel when they are told that after they are under attack, the President will decide whether to support them or to let them be overwhelmed? It is not a pleasant fix to leave them in.

But suppose, then, that the President comes down off the fence and declares that these islands will be defended. How long would morale be kept high in Formosa? The answer, I submit, is that it will be kept high a little longer, but only as long as it looks possible that in defending these islands the United States will become involved in a general war to overthrow the Red government in Peiping.

For the only reason these islands are so important to the morale of the Nationalists

in Formosa is that they raise the hope that the United States will become involved in a general war—in a general war which will restore Chiang and his followers to power on the mainland. The islands are of no strategic importance to the defense of Formosa or to the personal security of the Chinese in Formosa. It is not their defense which makes these islands so important. It is that they are the last best chance of entangling the United States in the unfinished civil war. That is the bitter truth about what is called, quite unequivocally, the defense of the offshore islands.

It is the paramount interest of the United States that whenever we must fight a war we shall fight it for the legitimate and clearly defined interests of the United States, and not because we have become entangled and cannot muster the moral courage to disentangle ourselves.

CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, this morning's Washington Post and Times Herald carries a column written by Walter Lippmann under its usual title "Today and Tomorrow," and with the subheading "Unquiet Spirit." I commend the article to the careful reading of every Member of the Senate.

I suppose no one would claim that the situation in the Far East, in Southeast Asia, in Asia generally, or, in fact, in all that part of the world, is not one of great danger. It is not merely a political issue. The conditions are not merely something with which to play politics. The situation is fraught with danger, and is most difficult to handle and to work out. It requires most careful thinking on the part of our people. I must say that I have not read a more thoughtful article than has been written on the subject than the one written by Walter Lippmann and published in this morning's Washington Post and Times Herald.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am certain the distinguished Senator from Alabama is aware of the fact that this very interesting and thoughtful article by Walter Lippmann is only one of a series of articles which he has written with regard to the terribly dangerous and flammable situation with which we are confronted in the Far East, and notably in the Strait of Formosa.

I wish to associate myself with the Senator from Alabama in appealing to Members of Congress and to the public generally to study these articles very carefully and to ponder them.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I appreciate the remarks of the able Senator from New York. I know that he has, at times, placed some of Mr. Lippmann's long series of articles in the RECORD.

The article published today, however, deals with the subject a little more comprehensively than any of the preceding articles, because it deals with a part of the program which we may be neglecting.

We talk of strength and military power, and all those things which are absolutely essential—and Mr. Lippmann recognizes their essentiality—but sometimes I think we may talk and think of those factors to the exclusion of the other side

of the picture, in trying to do something for those people, who are not primarily interested in military matters, and who do not have inherent within their nations and nationalities strength from a military standpoint.

Walter Lippmann points this out very clearly in his article, and brings out the weaknesses in many of the areas upon which we may be leaning for support in the great trouble which faces us.

I therefore ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the article by Mr. Lippmann, entitled "Unquiet Spirit," may be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

— TODAY AND TOMORROW —

(By Walter Lippmann)

UNQUIET SPIRIT

Since his return from East Asia Mr. Dulles has been talking much and in ominous language. His theme has been that we must be determined and decisive in refusing to retreat any further in Asia. But he has not said this with the cool precision of a statesman whose task it is to define and to declare policy; he has been exhorting the country with the heady generalities which—before and during wars—are employed to heat up the popular emotion.

The tone of his utterances has created an impression at home and abroad that he is converted to the view of those who regard a war with China as inevitable and that, therefore, it had better be fought now when we can destroy Red China's war potential rather than postponed to a time when Red China is much stronger. I do not share this opinion that Mr. Dulles has come to believe in a preventive war, though no one should be surprised that what he has been saying has given rise to that opinion. I do not now believe that, on the ultimate issue of preventive war versus preventing war, Mr. Dulles differs as much from the President as the tone of his speeches would suggest.

To my ear, at least, Mr. Dulles has not sounded like a man who has taken a great decision and is then resolute and confident. He has sounded anxious and filled with foreboding, as if he had had a nasty shock when he was in southeast Asia and in Formosa. He has not been talking like the leader of a people in a dangerous time who, out of the clarity of his own conviction, gives courage to his people. He has been talking like a man who is troubled because he is unsure in his own mind, like a man who is not remembering how infectious is fear in high places.

As reflected in his speeches, the emotional impact of his trip was big: Was this due to evidence which he found of an increasing danger of war in the Formosa Strait? That might, of course, be an explanation. There is ground for worrying that the President has been gotten into a horrid position where he is supposed to decide after an attack begins whether to abandon to captivity and perhaps to execution, or to try to save, an important part of the National Chinese army. But I do not think this worry explains the mood of foreboding in Mr. Dulles's utterances since he came back. Nobody needs to go to southeast Asia to learn about the predicament in the Formosa Strait. It is evident enough in Washington.

My guess is that his foreboding and his despondency, approaching at moments a sense of doom, spring from his having realized by seeing at firsthand what it is not so easy to appreciate at a distance. This is how frail are the Asian reeds upon which we are leaning.

In Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam, and Formosa Mr. Dulles conferred with potentates, officials, officers, and politicians on whom depends our policy in that part of the world. It can have been only too painfully obvious how much is at stake on how weak a foundation. The authority of these governments is frail. The allegiance of factions, sects and clandestine groups among them is uncertain. For the containment of Communist expansion, we are relying primarily not on strong allies but on a rampart of client states, extending from Japan through Formosa to southeast Asia. Several of the vital sectors of the rampart are vulnerable to subversion, to conspiracy, to corruption and to seduction.

What makes our situation so baffling is that this outer rampart of ours is threatened even if the Communists make no attempt to conquer it by military assault. Against military conquest, we have the military means to give a good account of ourselves. The insidious threat, however, is that the rampart will crumble, and against that the Seventh Fleet and our nuclear weapons provide no relevant and effective remedy. Nor do exhortations to the Americans not to retreat. Our real problem is how to keep this outer rampart from falling apart.

The question which I venture to raise is whether the campaign which Mr. Dulles has been conducting is strengthening or is weakening our position in the rampart of client states from Japan through Formosa to Thailand. Apparently he believes that he is rallying the waverers in Asia who wish to be on the side of the winner. Is he sure that this is a sufficient view, that it is not an example of what in his address Monday evening at Georgetown University he described as "a habit of mind which is sometimes called 'localitis' " when "those who only see part of a problem quickly find a solution which seems obvious" * * * though "the obvious solution is no solution at all"?

Is it really true that warlike speeches about the conflict in the Formosa Strait, accented with the threat of atomic bombs, is now rallying or is likely to rally to our side the other weak and threatened states in the East Asian rampart? I do not see how it can be true. It seems much more likely that the nearer we seem to be coming to atomic war in the Formosa Strait, the more urgent and imperative will be the will of the other nations of the rampart to extricate themselves from their exposed positions in our military system. Can anyone suppose, for example, that Japan, which is defenseless against atomic attack, would not try to escape into neutrality if we became involved in the kind of war with China that Admiral Carney has described?

It should be, it seems to me, the paramount objective of American policy in this part of the world to create among these threatened peoples the conviction that in friendship with us they will find security—security for their countries and for their own lives. It is essential, indubitably, to guarantee them—as we have done—against external aggression. But this is not enough. It is no less essential to convince them that we shall not be entangled, and that they will not be involved, in wars fought elsewhere and for causes that are not their own.

For weak and virtually defenseless states must be concerned primarily and almost exclusively—as we were for more than a century when we were ourselves a weak power—in their own security. If we fail to understand that about the peoples of East Asia, we shall, as we have been doing, alienate them from their faith and confidence in the future we offer them.

— TRIBUTE TO STAFF OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE —

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there will soon be before the Senate

House bill 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill. I desire to take this opportunity to make a very brief statement.

This is the second appropriation bill the Senate will consider this week. In connection with this bill, the Senate owes a deep debt of gratitude to four staff members who labored very late last night, in order that the bill and the report on it could be printed and could be available to the Senate and ready for our consideration today. Without the devotion of these staff members to their duty, it would not have been possible for us to consider this measure today.

The four staff members—key officials of the Appropriations Committee—are Everard Smith, Thomas Scott, Kenneth Bousquet, and Francis Hewitt. They remained at the Capitol until nearly midnight, doing the hard, detailed work necessary to put the bill into shape.

If they have to make any explanations to their families for the late hours, I am personally willing to vouch for each and all of them, because I left the Capitol when they did shortly before midnight.

I do not believe there is any group of staff employees in Washington as able and as hard working as those who are attached to the Senate of the United States. They labor under great handicaps—frequently without what anyone else would consider sufficient time—and it seems to me that they really produce miracles.

Only yesterday afternoon the committee voted to report the bill; and by midnight these staff members had prepared the detailed report on the bill, including all the multitudinous figures which it was necessary to assemble; and the report and the bill were on their way to the printer.

Mr. President, we Members of the Senate can trace practically all our successes, in my opinion, to the splendid work done by the committee staff members. Today, I desire to pay tribute particularly to these four loyal, devoted public servants. Their families and their friends can be justly proud of them, and all of them deserve our gratitude, as well as the gratitude of the American people.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished acting minority leader, my friend, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE].

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, the remarks the majority leader has just made are most timely. I am a member of the Appropriations Committee; and I was present yesterday afternoon when the supplemental appropriation bill was finally marked up, preparatory to printing. It was late in the afternoon before the marking up of the bill was accomplished. The work which had to be done in order that the bill could be before the Senate today—completely printed and in detail—was more than one could possibly imagine, unless one happens to be a member of the Appropriations Committee and sits throughout the detailed, lengthy, tedious hearings which are involved in connection with the appropriation bills.

For that reason, I think the majority leader has not only spoken proper words of commendation for the work done by the staff members, but he has also called to the attention of all Members of the Senate the fact that the staffs of both the Senate committees and the House committees work at virtually all hours on all the tasks we assign to them; and they are certainly to be highly commended for the efforts they always put forth in order to make it possible for the work of the various committees to be completed with thoroughness and in detail, so that the various measures may be brought expeditiously to the floor of the respective Houses, for consideration by the Members.

So, Mr. President, I commend the distinguished senior Senator from Texas for having spoken so highly of these staff members, who serve with us daily. I have just come from the room of the Appropriations Committee; and many of those staff members were present again this morning, even though they had worked most of last night to get the work on the bill completed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Minnesota for his generous references.

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN F. ENDERS

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a telegram I have received regarding Dr. John F. Enders, who won the Nobel prize in 1954, and who was one of the important scientists in connection with the development of polio vaccine and subsequent vaccines, the development of which has recently been announced.

I also request to have printed at this point in the RECORD, following the telegram, two articles in connection with the same matter, which were published in the New York Times on April 13. The articles describe the highly-effective work done by Dr. Enders in his participation in these developments.

There being no objection, the telegram and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAIRFIELD, CONN., April 13, 1955.

Senator PRESCOTT S. BUSH,

Senate Office Building:

Surely the first person to deserve a Medal of Honor for polio and other vaccines is the modest initiator namely, John Franklin Enders, doctor of philosophy and doctor of science, native of West Hartford who is a member of the class of 1919 Yale College, and won Nobel prize in December 1954. Polio and subsequent vaccines should be known as Enders and Salk vaccines, et cetera.

ROBERT P. SHELTON.

[From the New York Times of April 13, 1955]

SAFE POLIO VACCINE RESULTED FROM 1949 HARVARD RESEARCH IN GROWTH OF DISEASE VIRUS—STUDIES AVERTED DAMAGE TO BRAIN—SCIENTISTS FOUND TEST TUBE TECHNIQUE THAT OVERCAME OBSERVATION BOTTLENECKS—INVISIBLE DAMAGE SEEN—TISSUE DEGENERATION GUIDED IN DETERMINING WHETHER SERUM HAD ANTIBODIES

The first major scientific breakthrough on the poliomyelitis front came in 1949.

That was the discovery by Dr. John F. Enders and his associates at the Harvard Medical School that polio virus could be

grown in test-tube culture on monkey tissues of nonnervous origin.

Until Dr. Enders' major discovery it had been universally believed that the polio virus would grow only in the nerve tissues of humans and a few species of monkeys.

On the other hand, it was known that vaccines prepared from virus grown on nerve tissue carried the risk of causing severe damage to the recipient's brain, thus producing a disease worse than polio.

The discovery by Dr. Enders and his associates made possible the unlimited growth in test tubes of polio virus that does not carry the risk of any brain damage. This opened the way at last to a safe polio vaccine.

INVISIBLE VIRUS SEEN

In the course of their studies, Dr. Enders and his Harvard colleagues came upon the highly important observation that the polio virus, as it grows on the monkey tissue in the test tube, causes degenerative changes in the cells upon which it grows.

This made it possible actually to see the invisible virus, and thus to tell, by the amount of degeneration produced, the actual rate of the growth of the virus. Absence of cell degeneration meant absence of growth.

Furthermore, the observation provided a quick and easy test to determine whether or not the serum of an exposed or a vaccinated individual contained antibodies against the virus.

Since polio antibodies (immunity factors) check the growth of the polio virus, the addition of the individual's serum to the test tube virus culture would stop the virus growth and hence the degeneration of the cells on which it grows, the serum contained the specific antipolio antibodies.

On the contrary, if the serum did not contain the specific antibodies, the growth of the virus, accompanied by the degeneration of the cells, would continue unabated.

The polio virus is about one millionth of an inch in diameter and cannot be seen even with the most powerful optical microscope. Though it has been photographed recently with the electron microscope, which can magnify objects up to 100,000 times, the viruses thus shown are no longer alive.

Hence, until Dr. Enders and his team made their dramatic observation the only way to determine whether a polio virus was growing was to inject the culture into a living monkey and then wait to see whether the animal became paralyzed. To test for the presence of antibodies also required tedious and costly animal experiments.

BOTTLENECKS ELIMINATED

All these bottlenecks, which would have made the production of an antipolio vaccine on a large scale a practical impossibility, were completely eliminated by the development of the method for growing the virus in test tubes together with the observation that the growth or nongrowth of the virus could be determined by the rate of degeneration of the tissue cells in the test tube.

The progressive destruction of the cells can be observed with the ordinary microscope and serves as a definite visual index of the rate of virus growth: The greater the destruction the more abundant the growth.

Dr. Harry M. Weaver, former director of research for the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, commented that because of the work of Dr. Enders and his Harvard colleagues:

"Today there is no practical limit to the amount of virus that can be produced."

For their epoch-making achievement, which also promises to open the way for vaccines against other virus diseases, Dr. Enders and his colleagues—Drs. Thomas H. Weller and Frederick C. Robbins—received the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for 1954.

There were two other major discoveries in the field of polio, in the period between 1948 and 1952, of great importance to the develop-

ment of an effective vaccine against the crippling effects of the disease.

THREE TYPES IDENTIFIED

One of these was the isolation and identification of three distinct types of polio virus. This mammoth project was carried out in four major universities from 1948 to 1951, under grants of \$1,370,000 by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

"The solution of this problem," Dr. Weaver said, "necessitated the monotonous repetition of exactly the same technical procedures on virus after virus, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year, for 3 solid years. The number of monkeys utilized in this effort was legion. The physical effort expended by the investigators to cope with the struggles, the dodges, and the antics of this horde of primates is almost beyond comprehension."

After 3 years it was learned that there were three different types of polio virus circulating throughout all parts of the world, each capable of causing paralytic polio in the human being.

It was also found that development of immunity against 1 of the 3 virus types—named Brunhilde, Lansing, and Leon—does not confer immunity against the other two types. This meant that an individual might contract polio more than once.

These findings also meant, of course, that any polio vaccine, to be fully protective, must produce immunity against all three types of the virus.

The Salk antipolio vaccine is therefore a triple vaccine, consisting of a mixture of killed viruses of types I, II, and III. While they no longer can produce the disease, they are still capable of stimulating the blood serum to produce antibodies against them.

THIRD DISCOVERY MADE

The third major discovery—which came in 1952—was that the virus circulates in the blood for brief periods before the onset of the disease. This removed the earlier misconception that the polio virus attacks the nerve cells without previously passing through the blood stream.

Since antibodies are formed in the blood stream as a defense against germs that circulate in the blood, it seemed unlikely that a vaccine would produce antibodies against a virus that bypassed the blood stream altogether.

All previous efforts to find polio virus in the blood stream of animals infected with it had failed. The 1952 discovery of its presence for a brief period in the blood before it passed into the central nervous system, together with the discovery that small amounts of antibodies introduced in the blood prevent the virus from circulating in the system and from paralyzing the animal, provided strong support to the belief that a triple vaccine would neutralize the virus and prevent paralysis.

All these scientific discoveries formed the basis of the vaccine developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk, of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, with the March of Dimes funds.

[From the New York Times of April 13, 1955]

HARD BATTLE WON BY PERSEVERANCE—DR. ENDERS AND ASSOCIATES TRIED NEW APPROACH AFTER OTHERS HAD QUIT

Dr. John F. Enders, speaking of scientific discoveries, once said:

"The one who places the last stone and steps across the terra firma of accomplished discovery gets all the credit. Only the initiated know and honor those whose patient integrity and devotion to exact observation have made the last step possible."

Dr. Enders was speaking specifically of those who had patiently done the preparatory work leading to the discovery of how to produce the polio virus in test tubes. The last step was accomplished by Dr. Enders and two colleagues, Dr. Thomas H. Weller of the

Harvard School of Public Health and Dr. Frederick Robbins of the Western Reserve Medical School, Cleveland.

For this the trio won the Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology. Now the roles are reversed in the production of a vaccine against polio. Dr. Enders and his collaborators are among those who made "the last step possible" for the discovery of the Salk vaccine.

GUESS WE WERE FOOLISH

Dr. Enders is 58 years old, a crinklyeyed man with a sparse amount of hair and a streak of genius or foolishness, depending on who is describing him, his friends or himself.

Asked what had made him persevere on his Nobel prize-winning quest when it appeared foredoomed to failure, Dr. Enders replied:

"I guess we were foolish."

On receiving the Passano award of \$5,000 in 1953, Dr. Enders quoted his former master, Dr. Hans Zinsser, a famous Harvard bacteriologist, to explain how he had succeeded where others failed:

"It is an erroneous impression that scientific discovery is often made by inspiration—a sort of coup de foudre [thunder clap] from on high. This is rarely the case.

"As a rule the scientist takes off from the manifold observations of his predecessors and shows his intelligence, if any, by his ability to discriminate between the important and the negligible, by selecting here and there the significant stepping stones that will lead across the difficulties to new understanding."

Before he became involved in polio research, Dr. Enders had been working for many years on children's diseases, such as mumps, measles, and chickenpox.

SERVED AS FLIER IN WAR

The famous virologist—he holds no medical degree but a Ph. D. in bacteriology and immunology—was born at West Hartford, Conn., February 10, 1897. He received his A. B. from Yale in 1920, his M. A. from Harvard in 1922, and his doctorate from Harvard in 1930.

He was a marine flier in World War I. From 1942 to 1946 he was a civilian consultant on epidemic diseases to the Secretary of War. For several years he was also on a civilian commission studying virus diseases for the Army.

He first was associated with the Harvard Medical School in 1929 as an assistant in the department of bacteriology and immunology. He became an assistant professor, a position he still holds, in 1942. He also is director of the Research Division of Infectious Diseases at the Children's Medical Center, Boston.

He was president in 1952 of the American Association of Immunologists and he is editor of the *Journal of Immunology*. He is the author of many articles in the field of tissue culture and virus research and the coauthor of two books on immunity and on the multiplication and properties of the polio virus.

Dr. Enders married Sarah Francis Bennet on September 17, 1927. She later died. They had two children, John Ostrom 2d and Sarah. He married Mrs. Carolyn Keane on May 12, 1951.

IMPRISONMENT OF UNITED STATES AIRMEN BY THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the *Record* at this point, as a part of my remarks, an article written by Constantine Brown, which was published in the *Washington Evening Star* of today.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

REDS STILL HOLD FLIERS—THE 3 MONTHS GIVEN HAMMARSKJOLD TO WIN RELEASE OF OUR MEN IN CHINA HAVE PASSED

While American diplomacy is waiting patiently for the result of the intervention of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold toward getting our uniformed prisoners out of the Chinese jails, the Internal Revenue Service is less patient. At least one of these unfortunate victims of the Communists has received at his residence in the United States a "reminder" to pay his 1954 taxes and make his 1955 income tax return. Internal Revenue is not to be blamed. The exemptions to the men fighting in Korea were terminated when hostilities in that area were declared officially ended. But there is a somewhat gruesome undertone in this "dunning" by the Treasury men in action.

The country was rightly indignant at the news last November that 14 prisoners in the Korean war, from colonel to private, had been sentenced to long prison terms as spies. There was a loud demand for immediate action to get these men out. It looked for a short time as if our Government would adopt a stern attitude in the face of this total disregard of international law. But some of the timid souls in the administration urged patience and care.

Since the Korean campaign was not a war but a police action undertaken by the United Nations with 95 percent American personnel, it was primarily that international body's responsibility to free our men. Indeed, its highest permanent official, Mr. Hammarskjold, hotfooted it to Peiping. There he was dined and wineed for nearly 10 days by Prime Minister Chou En-lai, had long political talks with the high Communist hierarchy and returned to New York, personally optimistic that somehow or other, some day, our men might possibly be liberated before their prison terms expired.

When the first news of this breach of international law by the Chinese became known, the United States Congress was as angry as the Nation at large. Besides the physical sufferings of those men, it was a new slap in the face at this country. It was suggested in speeches from the floor of the Senate and the House that we demand the liberation of our jailed prisoners, and, if the Communists did not comply, a blockade of the China coast be immediately enforced. This would probably have been done in the days gone by, when we had not become entangled in a complexity of alliances which compel our Government to pay as much attention (sometimes more) to the voices of our allies as to national interests.

The more vociferous advocates of a policy of retaliation, such as Senators KNOWLAND and BRIDGES, were called to the White House where it was explained to them that it would be unwise to precipitate a crisis when the United Nations could achieve our purposes by much more delicate means. There was a tacit understanding that Mr. Hammarskjold be given at least 3 months to show some positive results.

That happened early last January. The 3 months are now over and, as far as this reporter has been able to ascertain, all that the Secretary General of the U. N. has been able to produce was a film showing our jailed prisoners of war in good spirits and healthy playing volleyball.

How accurate is the film taken especially for the benefit of Mr. Hammarskjold it is difficult to say. It is also impossible to ascertain whether the reports that the men are being fed great delicacies such as bird's nest soup and shark fin stew are true. It is more probable that our men are undergoing the

typical Communist brainwashing. The men in the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill who have seen this exclusive movie believe that it is nothing more than clumsy Communist propaganda. The Secretary General of the U. N. may have fallen for it, but not the few who have been shown the film.

In any event, after 3 months of negotiations for the liberation of the American soldiers, all that the intervention of the United Nations has been able to produce is a movie.

The administration is unwilling, however, to regard the U. N. efforts as a failure. It urges the advocates of direct and more drastic measures to be patient and tolerant with the tortuous ways of diplomacy. It points out to these advocates that it would be fatal to our interests in the Far East if on the eve of the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung this country were to take any precipitate steps. This, say the spokesmen of the executive branch would have disastrous consequences on our policies of convincing the people of Asia that we are neither imperialistic nor war minded. Let nature take its course, the advocates for American action are being urged. In this manner we shall be given a chance to enforce our peaceful policies of raising the standard of living of the Asiatics and at the same time we shall not run counter to the views of our western European allies who frown on any idea of using power in the Far East.

The fact that the 14 men in Chinese Communist jails—and many others who should have been returned in keeping with the armistice terms—are undergoing the usual Communist mental and physical tortures appears to those who direct our policies of secondary importance, compared to the big diplomatic issues now at stake in Asia.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I merely wish once again to point out to the Senate that these American airmen are still being held by the Chinese Communists. The Communists admit holding these 15 men. Eleven of the 15 men were sentenced to Communist prisons for terms ranging from 4 to 10 years.

Mr. President, these airmen were shot down over Korea 2 years ago, in January 1953. So far as the 11 airmen are concerned, there is no doubt whatever that their plane was over Korea at the time it was shot down. There was an absolute radar fix on the plane at the time.

The best information is that the prisoners were subsequently taken from North Korea to Communist China.

Mr. President, these men wear the uniform of the United States.

Recently I was privileged to see a moving picture depicting the existence of these men under confinement in a Communist prison. I received no satisfaction from seeing that moving picture.

It is true, apparently, that the prisoners are not hungry and that they are permitted to have some recreation. Apparently they are being given food, at least of sustaining quantity, if not of the best quality. Apparently they are being permitted to write some letters home. I believe it is rather significant that they were not permitted to write such letters until about the time of the Hammarskjold visit to Communist China. Whether the films were made for the purpose of disseminating propaganda by the Chinese Communists is something everyone must decide for himself.

In that connection, I can only say that about 20 years ago I was privileged to

serve in the Legislature of California. At that time I served as chairman of the State committee on hospitals and asylums, and also for a time acted as chairman of the State committee on prisons and reformatories.

In the prisons of California and in the Federal prisons of the United States which I have visited, I have seen better food and more recreation and more liberal letter-writing privileges than are enjoyed by our men who are under restraint in the Communist prisons.

Mr. President, our men are being held contrary to the terms of the Korean armistice. Under the armistice they were supposed to have been exchanged either under the big switch or under the little switch.

Last December the Communists announced that these men had been sentenced to prison terms. It was the decision of this Government to allow the United Nations a reasonable period of time in which to obtain the release of these men.

Mr. President, we furnished 90 percent of the United Nations forces in the Korean conflict. I believe the United Nations has an obligation to take some effective steps to get the men out of Red China. Apparently the Communists have not been impressed by the resolution adopted by the United Nations; neither have they been impressed by the visit of Mr. Hammarskjöld. The men remain there, and they are still in the Communist prisons.

Although I shall discuss this subject more extensively next week, I rise today to ask: What does the United Nations propose to do about it? Has it washed its hands of the situation?

When will Mr. Hammarskjöld make a report to the American people and to the people of the United Nations on the status of these prisoners of war?

When such a report is made, what does the Government of the United States intend to do about it? I do not believe we can continue to let the American airmen serve in Communist prisons in violation of the terms of the armistice without adversely affecting the morale of the men in our Armed Forces.

These airmen have been in prison for 2 years. Will the United Nations wait until these men have been individually brain washed, and, as each one is brain washed and permitted to depart, perhaps serve as an agent for Communist propaganda?

Mr. President, from time to time criticism has been made of men, both civilian and military personnel, for apparently carrying on Communist propaganda after having been brainwashed by the Communists. What can be expected to happen to men who are subjected to the kind of hardships that are visited upon them in Communist prisons? We know that some civilians finally broke down in prison after being kept in leg and arm chains for 4 or 5 years. Strong men of various faiths have broken down under Communist treatment. We do not know all the methods the Communists use on these prisoners.

Mr. President, I believe that we in Congress, who are called upon to pass selective-service legislation and to pro-

vide for the Military Establishment, have an obligation in the case of American service personnel who are sentenced to serve terms in Communist prisons in violation of an armistice agreement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I will say to the Senator from California that I completely share the point of view he has expressed with regard to the 11 airmen.

I should like to ask him 2 or 3 questions in regard to the matter, because I shall be surprised if we are not pretty much in agreement in regard to this question. The incarceration of these 11 airmen, in my judgment, is a complete violation of the international law rights of the United States. If we do not stand for government by law under international law, as well as government by law under domestic law, we shall soon lose our standing in the world of nations.

There are also civilian prisoners in China—

Mr. KNOWLAND. There are approximately 30 of them, from the last figures I saw.

Mr. MORSE. I am not too sure how many there are, but I think there are at least 30. I am inclined to think, from the last briefing I have had, that the number is probably more than 30, although the figure may have included the 11 airmen.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I did some very careful checking on the civilian prisoners, because, as the Senator may recall, in 1952 there was released for the first time a list of the names of the American civilians. The last checkup I had of the civilians was that while a certain number had been freed—I forget the exact number, but perhaps it was as many as 8 or 9—the Communists had also arrested and put in prison 8 or 9 more, so that the figure is still approximately 32.

Mr. MORSE. I will take the Senator's figures, although the figure I had in mind was 53. That figure may include some British nationals. I do not recall at this moment whether or not it does.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If we take the approximate figure of 32 civilians whom we know the Communists are holding, and add to them the 11 prisoners from the one plane about which I was speaking, and the 4 fighter pilots they have admitted holding, we reached a figure which is pretty close to that mentioned by the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. Of course, the Senator and I agree that there are too many. We are dealing with a basic principle of sovereignty, and if we destroy this principle we might as well recognize that we are going to live not in a world of order and law, but in a world of chaos.

The questions I should like to ask are as follows:

Does the Senator agree with me that at a very early date, either in executive session or, so far as I am concerned, in public session—but I shall go along at this time on an executive session—the two committees of the Senate which I think have a vital interest and jurisdic-

tion in this matter, so far as our legislative responsibilities are concerned, the Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee, ought to be advised by the Secretary of State specifically and exactly what the Department of State is doing at the present time to try to get the United Nations to assume what I think is its clear obligation under the juridical processes of the United Nations itself in an attempt to get these men released from Communist prisons?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I fully concur in what the Senator says. I should go one step further. I think the matter is of such importance that the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee should, not later than next week, get together and receive testimony from both the State Department and the Defense Department on the whole question of American prisoners of war still being held by the Chinese Communists, for while they admit to the holding of only 15 airmen at the present time, there is strong reason to believe, from a considerable amount of evidence in the archives of the Pentagon building, that there may be many other American GI's who were supposed to have been released at the time of the big switch and the little switch, who have not been released.

I think it is important that the Senate and the country understand that during the period prior to the Korean armistice and the big switch and little switch there were various letters which the Communists permitted to be sent out of Communist China from prisoners of war, at least purporting to be from them, to their families.

They compiled a list of names. There were certain propaganda broadcasts from Communist China purporting to be in the voices of American prisoners of war directing messages to their families back home. These names were carefully compiled. There were other cases where men who had been released reported having seen certain prisoners at a war camp.

The Communists were supposed to have done one of three things: Either release the prisoners who were disabled or wounded or sick, under the little switch; release the able-bodied prisoners, under the big switch; or return the names and then the bodies of those who had died in Communist captivity.

The difference between the names compiled and those who were delivered back to us represents, roughly, 800. It is entirely possible that the Communists had actually misrepresented the situation, that some of the people had died, and they had other persons purporting to represent them. But it seems to me that Congress has an obligation to clear up this discrepancy, because information has been given to me recently that there is alleged to be a prisoner-of-war enclosure in Communist China which does contain Americans. These matters need to be clarified, and the American people are entitled to the information.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator's last remark covers the second of the three questions I intended to ask him. My second question was whether the Senator agreed with me that the situation has

come to such an impasse that we as legislators and as the legislative representatives of the people of our States have a clear duty to find out the facts from our Government in regard to the situation, because we should no longer leave this matter in the secret jurisdiction of the State Department. I think it is now a matter of such concern to all our people that we have the duty of apprising ourselves of the facts about it and then deciding what course of action we should take.

That leads me to my third question—

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will permit an interruption at that point, as the Senator knows, it was the decision of the Government to proceed in the matter through the United Nations, because United Nations Command was involved. I had no particular objection to that point of view, although I had some doubts as to the procedure followed by Mr. Hammarskjöld, but since he went on his journey and returned in January, we have now had the month of January go by, the month of February go by, the month of March go by, and we are now in the month of April. It seems to me Mr. Hammarskjöld owes a duty to the United Nations as a whole, because there may be prisoners of war from other United Nations countries. We know the Canadians had 1 or 2 men released only recently, men who had been held obviously in violation of the terms of the armistice.

I think Mr. Hammarskjöld should make a forthright report to the United Nations. Then he should either say, "In my judgment, we cannot get these men out by the negotiations I have conducted, and I am recommending a course of action which will put effective steps into motion to get them out." Or he should say, if it is his decision, "I do not believe the United Nations can do anything more effectively. I am not willing to recommend any steps which might be effective. I return the matter to the Government and the people of the United States." But we are entitled to have a specific report on the exact status of the question.

Mr. MORSE. I completely share that point of view. It seems to me it leads to the third question, or, at least, a third possible course of action we might follow, namely, that after we have had a briefing and the presentation of all the facts from the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the CIA, then the Senate has the responsibility, it seems to me, of deciding what course of action, if any, we should take in relation to representations to the United Nations itself.

But I happen to be one who shares the point of view that the United Nations is not in this matter living up to its clear responsibilities under the San Francisco charter and the juridical procedures which were set up in that charter. I do not think the United Nations has any right to stand by, to delay, or to allow secret diplomacy to go to work in a situation which involves the lives and welfare of American citizens, and also the citizens of some of the other allied countries, because we know that Canadian and British subjects are confined

in Chinese prison camps. At least, we have been briefed to that effect in times past.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the Senator from Oregon at this point that I think he has put his finger on a very basic question. The United Nations, by remaining silent now in regard to this clear violation of the terms of the armistice, to which the United Nations itself is a party, will be putting its stamp of approval upon the treating of a solemn agreement as a scrap of paper, and will be tearing down international confidence in any future agreements which might be entered into.

Either these agreements mean something, or they mean nothing. Now is the time and this is the place to ascertain whether such an agreement has any validity whatsoever.

Mr. MORSE. I share that point of view, too. The Senator from California knows the position I have taken on this question. I am perfectly willing to let the record show that it has been my consistent position over the years that if we are really to have a world order based upon a system of international justice through law, then the Government of the United States must in every instance, make it perfectly clear that we will insist on the legal principles of international law being followed by the members of the United Nations, that we will insist that the United Nations bring to account any outlaw nation which refuses to abide by world order under international law. I think Red China is such a nation. I have said so many times in the Senate and elsewhere in this country.

I have just come from a meeting of a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations considering an incident which occurred in Ecuadorian waters, where I think it is perfectly clear, again, that the international law rights of the United States have been violated. Before the afternoon is over, the subcommittee will release a statement regarding that problem. I merely cite it here because it illustrates again a principle for which I intend to continue to fight so long as I am in the Senate, that is, if we are to have a system of international law, then the body which has the obligation of carrying out the judicial process to enforce that law, namely, the United Nations, must live up to its responsibility.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I deeply appreciate the comments of the Senator from Oregon today. While it is true that on a number of issues we do not see quite as eye to eye as we do on this important subject, I certainly welcome his very fine, forthright statement. I hope that coming from his side of the aisle, although formerly he was a member of this side of the aisle, his statement will convey to Mr. Hammarskjöld and to the entire United Nations that in a situation where Americans are being held illegally by the Chinese Communists or by any other group, the United Nations will have to answer to the American people; and that we do not intend, not merely as Democrats or Republicans, but, more broadly, as Americans, to re-

main silent while a single American is being illegally held.

Mr. MORSE. I say "Amen" to the Senator's conclusion. I appreciate his personal remarks; but to his conclusion I say "Amen."

I close by saying that I serve notice that after the investigation or collection of facts has been completed, and if the facts bear out a justification for such a resolution, as I think they will, I shall offer a resolution in the Senate, in the days immediately ahead, which will make perfectly clear, I feel certain, what the position of the United States Senate will be in relation to the United Nations, in respect to its clear duty to use all the jurisdiction it possesses to make certain that Red China shall live up to its clear international obligations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to thank the Senator from Oregon.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE GEN. PEYTON CONWAY MARCH

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to announce to the Senate the passing of a great American soldier and patriot—a distinguished son of Pennsylvania—Gen. Peyton Conway March.

General March died yesterday in the Walter Reed Hospital at the age of 90.

Pennsylvania and the Nation mourn the loss of this great military leader, whose brilliant service as Army Chief of Staff in World War I contributed so much to American victory.

General March was born in Easton, Pa., and was appointed to West Point from his native State. He was graduated from the Military Academy as an honor man. His first active combat service came in the Philippines when he took part in the capture of Manila as commander of the famed Astor Battery.

At the beginning of World War I he went to France as artillery commander of the American Expeditionary Force, and in the face of great difficulties he brought that branch of the service up to the highest degree of efficiency.

It was as Army Chief of Staff that his exceptional ability as an organizer enabled him to initiate and carry out a program which landed 2 million men in France.

General March was a dynamic leader as well as a man of great personal courage. Among his many decorations was the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded to him for leading a charge against a strong enemy position in France.

To the members of his family I extend my deepest sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EDWARD A. HAYES

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the other day a friend took his departure. He was a friend to many. I speak of the passing of Edward A. Hayes, formerly national commander of the American Legion.

I know it was written long ago that there is a time to be born and a time to die. Yet in the mystic design of life, the

passing of a noble character is so difficult to understand, at a moment when his dreams of achievement and service are still unfulfilled.

Ed Hayes made no little plans, contrived no small hopes, conjured up no petty dreams. His whole life was in big dimensions because his purposes, his objectives, his devotions were big. It was marked with the finest of moral and spiritual attributes.

In an age when courtesy and good manners have fallen into a state of disrepair, he was an exemplar of these qualities. Why is it important? Because they were a reflection of his kindness and grace of spirit in all things.

He was a humble person. Although great preferment came to him, it was forever hidden in his devotion to great causes. When he was the national commander of the American Legion, his prime concern was the well-being of the disabled, the orphans, the widows, who were the real victims of conflict. When his tour of duty as national commander ended, his interest and devotion carried on without abatement. The time and effort which he gave to this cause, year after year, in a quiet, self-effacing way, was the true measure of his unselfish devotion.

High on the agenda of his concern were the security and well being of his country. In this respect he was a fundamentalist. He knew that a nation was secure only if it was strong, within and without. He knew the strength of tradition. He knew that respect for the Constitution and its preservation was like a never-failing anchor of free government.

For this same reason, he enlisted himself in the struggle against the menace of communism, and fought with unremitting fervor against this insidious evil.

As a student of government, as a lawyer with a keen insight into constitutional processes, as a patriot who knew that liberty was the greatest boon to mankind, he so correctly assessed communism as the arch enemy of freedom and the destroyer of those spiritual values by which men must live. So he became a lifelong crusader in the cause of liberty, knowing that the spirit of the Lord could prevail only where men were free.

Ed Hayes was an unselfish person in the truest sense of the word. When he sought something it was not for the sake of the thing he sought, but only because it was a vehicle for service. As an outstanding national commander of the American Legion, he sought this high post only to serve more effectively the victims of war who were the special solicitude of that great organization.

As an Assistant Secretary of the Navy during World War II, it was not the power and authority which went with that position, nor the lure of the uniform which guided his conduct, but rather the opportunity to serve the Nation whose freedom and benefits he as a citizen was privileged to enjoy.

So Ed Hayes found happiness and exaltation, not in having or in getting, but in giving.

Everywhere in this land there are humble people who will mourn the de-

parture of Ed Hayes because they have been enriched by his living. In one great unuttered song which rings in the hearts of his countless friends, we salute him for the patriot, American, and servant that he was.

We shall recall a favored expression of his as he referred to himself as "Your humble servant," and then we shall realize he was, indeed, a servant of noble causes, clad in the armor of selflessness and humility. Richly has he served and richly deserved is his reward of eternal peace and glory.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1955

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if no other Senator desires the floor at this time, I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the previous order, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate H. R. 4903.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the order previously entered, the Chair lays before the Senate House bill 4903, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4903) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Chapter I—Department of Agriculture—Agricultural Research Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 6, after the word "control", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I desire to express my appreciation to the Senate Appropriations Committee, in connection with its handling of the second supplemental appropriation bill, for providing the funds with which to pay the bills, under the contract authority provisions contained in the Federal Highway Act of 1954, with respect to national forests, national parks, and public land divisions.

I see on the floor the distinguished senior Senator from Florida (Mr. Hol-

LAND). He will recall that a year ago at the time when we were conducting hearings on highway legislation, we developed considerable testimony to the effect that there was a great lag between the appropriations made for roads on federally-owned lands and the authorizations which had been made in the several highway acts over a period of years. For example, we found that although we were authorizing the appropriation of \$10 million for roads in the national parks, there was actually being provided in cash, each year, only about \$3,500,000; that although the visitors to the national parks had increased by 10 times from 1945 to 1953, the national parks were getting just about as much money for roads as they received in 1945—or an average of approximately \$3,500,000 a year.

We also found that a similar lag occurred between the appropriations for forest highways and the authorizations of such appropriations, and that that lag was retarding the sale of the timber resources of the Nation.

Growing out of that situation, we decided that the Federal Government should treat its own lands, insofar as roads are concerned, just as well as it is treating the lands of the various States, in connection with road construction. So we proposed that we establish for the roads in national forests, national parks, and for Indian roads on public lands, contract authority which would be equivalent to the authority to proceed under the apportionments for the several categories of Federal aid for the Federal highways. We did that in the Federal Highway Act of 1954.

The first fruition of that is shown in the appropriations now being made. I note with interest the comments made by the several members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, as shown on pages 262 and following; and I am glad to see that the Senate subcommittee handling this item has provided the necessary funds, so that these bills will be paid promptly, with the result that the roads on the federally owned lands may be constructed on a par with the road-construction progress in other portions of the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment, on page 2, in line 6, to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Agricultural Conservation Program," on page 3, line 2, after the word "law", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso:

Provided further, That said funds may be used to reimburse the emergency fund of the President authorized by Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), for such funds as have been allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture for payments for the specific purposes authorized herein.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee. I notice that the

bill calls for added appropriations in the amount of \$938 million. Am I correct in recalling that the first supplemental appropriation bill provided for additional appropriations of \$1,659,000,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. So, with the two supplemental appropriation bills, we are appropriating a total of \$2,597,000,000 more than was appropriated or provided for when we passed the budget, last year; is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. These appropriations are above and beyond the regular, annual appropriation bills which were passed prior to the adjournment of the last Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I notice this bill is termed "the second supplemental appropriation bill." Is it probable that there will be a third supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. HAYDEN. There customarily is, toward the end of the session of Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then let me ask this question: How much reliance can we place on the claims for economy, which are made after the regular budget is passed, if the figure then stated is increased by means of supplemental appropriation bills, subsequently passed?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are various factors which must be taken into consideration. For example, Congress has voted to increase the pay of the congressional, judicial, and military personnel. Under those circumstances—Congress having thus acted since the adjournment of the last session of Congress—it is now necessary to provide the funds with which to carry out the will of Congress. In other words, the Appropriations Committee can only report appropriations under the authorizations previously made by law. If no authorization is made under a previous law, any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives can make a point of order and thus can prevent the making of such an appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Let me say to my good friend, the senior Senator from Arizona, that I have before me the tabular analysis which appears on page 2 of the report; and it does not give any figures for the Department of Defense, but gives such figures only for other departments.

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes; the third item is blank.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is blank for the reason that we found the Department of Defense had unexpended balances which could be utilized for that purpose. In other words, we inquired diligently, "Did we give you more money than you could spend between now and the end of June?" The reply was, "Yes."

So we said, "Then you can use the unexpended balances to pay these increases."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Then I should like to point out that the \$938 million being appropriated in conformity with the request of the administration does not include any allowance for the increased military pay voted by the Congress. The amounts appropriated in this bill are due either to the failure of the Budget to estimate properly the actual needs, or to

the fact that after Congress cut the appropriations, the administration has requested additional appropriations.

Mr. HAYDEN. In the case of the military pay increase, the situation happens to be that the necessary funds could be transferred from other appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; but that will be in addition to the \$938 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. But it is true in this sense: If Congress had not voted to increase the pay, that appropriation would have lapsed, and the money would have been returned to the Treasury on the 30th of June.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But no part of the \$938 million is for the purpose of providing for the increase in the military pay. Approximately \$182 million is for increased pay for the Department of Commerce; approximately \$408 million is for increased pay for the independent offices.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Approximately \$320 million is for increased pay for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Those are the large items.

My point is this: Is it not altogether a bad practice—although, unfortunately, a common one—for the administration to claim it has achieved economy by cutting the amounts in the main budget, and then—a few months or a year afterwards—to make requests for supplemental appropriations which increase very grossly the appropriations figure above the amount the administration estimated and stated to the public.

Mr. HAYDEN. That has occurred a good deal in the past; I do not think there is any doubt at all about that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not also occurring in the present?

Mr. HAYDEN. That may be said, also.

Mr. DOUGLAS. And therefore, are not such claims illusory, extravagant, and ill-founded?

Mr. HAYDEN. Those are very strong terms to use. Nevertheless, there is a certain amount of justification for them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to have the comment of the Senator from Arizona on this point. I hope he will impress upon the administration the need for thrift and economy.

The administration claims to be cutting the budget. It claims to be working for economy. But after it obtains its appropriations and goes before the country with an economy program, it submits requests for supplemental appropriations which already amount to \$2,600,000,000; and the end is not yet. I think we ought to keep books at the end of a period and not merely at the beginning of a period.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Of course, what the Senator from Illinois has to say can be said about any administration in any year. During the 19 years I have been a Member of this body there have always been supplemental appropriation bills.

It is distasteful to me, as it is to the Senator from Illinois, to have supplemental appropriation bills. I think we should live within our income. But when the Senator from Illinois says that there has been no effort toward economy, he is not accurate. As the Senator well knows, there have been great reductions in appropriations. There have been reductions in expenditures. So far as the Senator from New Hampshire is concerned, it is not very pleasing to him to see some of the departments failing to live within their appropriations; but the situation is not something new. The precedent was established under previous administrations, and the same thing has been happening year in and year out.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. When this practice was carried on by the preceding administration of my party, I objected to it. But in 1952 we heard that we were to have a change. Sound fiscal principles were to be established. The budget was to mean something. We were not to have supplemental appropriation bills. Expenditures were to be reduced.

Now what do we find? We find the same old song, except that, if anything, the situation is a little worse. I say that it is time for a change.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. The situation certainly is not worse. The situation is very much better. Appropriations have been reduced. Expenditures have been reduced. We are operating on a much better basis than has been the case for a long period of time, as the Senator knows. So far as providing funds to meet deficits is concerned, supplemental appropriations are just as objectionable to me now as they were under the previous administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May we have the cooperation of the distinguished senior member of the minority on the Appropriations Committee in turning the heat on the Bureau of the Budget and the Departments to see that in the future estimates are honest estimates, and that the program of supplemental appropriations is not continued?

Mr. BRIDGES. I suppose we shall always have some supplemental appropriations. However, so far as turning the heat on is concerned, I shall certainly do my part, as I have done in the past.

I point out to the Senator, as he looks over the various items, that with respect to certain items, when reference is made to an increase by the Senate committee over the House—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have not been attacking the increases by the Senate committee. I have been attacking the practices of the administrative departments in not accurately forecasting what their demands would be and thereby giving a false impression to the country. I have no criticism of the Senate committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think perhaps I interrupted the Senator from New

Hampshire. I was waiting to have him pledge his cooperation in getting the administration to follow sound business practices.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am always looking in that direction.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let me say to the Senator from Illinois that I am inclined to agree with his statement that perhaps the time has come when some heat ought to be turned on someone to reduce appropriations and expenditures. I fully agree with the Senator from Illinois that the practice of submitting requests for supplemental appropriations leaves a false impression with the American people to a certain extent. However, the way to correct that situation and the way to put the heat on, is not to request the Senator from New Hampshire or the Senator from Arizona to put the heat on the administration. We have the votes in the Congress to do the job. All we have to do is to vote down the requests, and that does the job automatically. That will put this administration, or any other administration on proper notice.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does the Senator from Delaware think also that the votes of Senators and the votes of the people of the country might have some effect?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the Senator from Illinois that certain appropriations ought to be cut. However, I still say that there is no use criticizing the administration downtown and then voting for appropriations. I do not say the Senator has been doing so, but I do say that so long as Congress votes appropriations we cannot criticize the administration for spending them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Am I to understand that the Senator intends to vote against the supplemental appropriation bill?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I intend to vote against many of the items. Some of them can be justified. We must approach each item on its merits. However, I think the practice has gone too far. In the past perhaps both administrations to some extent have claimed many things which have not been delivered. However, I believe that the proper way to approach the problem of lower expenditures is by our votes here in the Senate.

Let us not overlook the fact that in many instances these supplemental appropriation requests represent funds required by bills we have recently passed. For instance, while I voted against the 10 percent salary-increase bill it passed, and we will now be required to appropriate next year nearly \$1 billion extra to meet the added cost. That bill was passed by the Senate over the administration's recommendations.

Again, I agree with the Senator from Illinois that the time to balance our Federal budget is long overdue.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I congratulate the Senator from Delaware for his characteristically honest statement.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do wish to raise a point with the Senator from Arizona regarding the advisability of discussing the bill at all today. The bill was not available to any Member of the Senate until 11 o'clock today. No Senator except the members of the committee had an opportunity to see it. I have great confidence in the Appropriations Committee, but I think it is a bad practice to consider appropriation bills such as this in the Senate without letting them lie over at least 1 day as required by our rules. I did not happen to be in the Chamber at the time the unanimous-consent agreement was made, or I should have objected to it. However, now that the agreement is in effect, we must be governed by it. It is provided in our rules that appropriation bills should be printed and allowed to lie over at least 48 hours so that Members of the Senate can take them home and examine the different items. I think it is only fair to Senators, who must vote on such bills, to give them that opportunity. I wonder if we can have some assurance from the chairman that this situation will not occur again.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I believe that our rules should be followed in the case of major appropriation bills.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This bill carries appropriations of \$950 million. That is a major item where I come from. I think it is a major item everywhere.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yesterday the Treasury and Post Office appropriations bill, calling for appropriations of over \$3 billion, was passed. That bill was likewise taken up by unanimous consent without Senators having had an opportunity to study it in advance.

I serve notice now that I will not consent to such unanimous-consent agreements again in connection with appropriation bills. I would not have consented to the present agreement yesterday had I been in the Chamber.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the Senator has made a proper recommendation with respect to the major appropriation bills. However, so far as the Treasury and Post Office bill is concerned, those departments must operate, and only rarely is there any controversy over the appropriation bill for their appropriations. The same situation applies with respect to supplemental appropriation bills. However, when it comes to large appropriation bills, covering a multitude of subjects, I think Senators should have the time to study the bills.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The appropriation bill passed yesterday carried appropriations of more than \$3 billion. Today's bill carries appropriations of approximately \$1 billion. Four billion dollars is a great deal of money. With all due respect to the committee and to the departments, Senators cannot vote intelligently on the various items unless they have an opportunity to study the bills in advance.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator from Delaware. I think he is entirely correct. I also agree with the Senator from Arizona, that in the future we should live up to our rules. I may say to the Senator from Delaware, as well as to the distinguished chairman of the committee, that, as the ranking minority member of the committee, I have received several complaints from other Senators who have made plans, and who would like to be present during the consideration of the bill, because they are particularly interested in certain items. I believe that if we allow the practice now being followed to become general, we shall get into an unfortunate situation, and create ill feeling. In addition, it is not good legislative procedure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The rule specifically provides that bills must lie over for 3 days. That rule has a constructive purpose. The purpose is to allow Members of the Senate an opportunity at least to examine the bills. In this particular instance I was unable to obtain a copy of the bill or the report of the Appropriations Committee until after 11 o'clock today.

I hope the chairman of the committee will assure us that in the future we shall be given proper notice.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have already given such assurance to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 3, beginning in line 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 4, to insert:

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

CLAIMS, FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

For an additional amount for "Claims, Federal Airport Act," to remain available until expended as follows: Mercer County Airport, Trenton, N. J., not to exceed \$110,854; to be derived by transfer from unobligated balances of amounts heretofore appropriated for "Claims, Federal Airport Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board—Payments to Air Carriers," on page 4, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$15,200,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment? Why is this increase justified?

Mr. HAYDEN. I shall ask the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who handles the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, to explain the item.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Civil Aeronautics Board is making an effort to bring to a more current basis its payments of the subsidies to air carriers provided under the law that Congress passed.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he commends the Civil Aeronautics Board for trying to put this matter on a more current basis. The other members of the Committee on Appropriations felt the same way about it. We feel that we should hold up the hands of CAA in its manifest effort to

bring its business practice to a sounder basis by paying audited and earned items which are due commercial air carriers at an earlier date than they have been paid formerly.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, as I understand, the amendment is not an increase in the overall expenditure. The subsidies being paid to the airlines have been decreased. The purpose of the amendment is to make the expenditures on a current basis. In other words, the bookkeeping of the Board will be on a more current basis than it is at the present time. That is the whole purpose of the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Minnesota is, of course, exactly correct. The size of these items depends upon the law, and we passed the law. The items are not passed for payment until they have been audited. Each claim is audited. The Civil Aeronautics Board is seeking to bring its accounts with the carriers on a more current basis. It is the judgment of the Senator from Florida that it is sound business practice, and he believes that we should commend the Board and go along with it in its effort to bring its accounts on a more current basis.

The same situation will arise later in the bill when we reach the consideration of the Maritime Commission payments. In fact, this prompt payment would be a more honest practice. It prevents airlines from piling up interest on money borrowed until their claims are paid; this, in the final analysis, must be paid by the Federal Government. As a rule, the interest paid on loans made by carriers are made at a much higher interest rate than would be the cost if the Federal Government were borrowing the money.

The amendment would promote sound and honest business practice by bringing these payments to a more current basis than has been the case up to now. The Senator from Florida believes—and he believes every other member of the Appropriations Committee also believes—it is a good practice to have these accounts brought up to date.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Perhaps these questions would have been answered in my mind if we had had time to read these explanations. However, we did not have that time granted to us. Are not all the claims audited by the Comptroller General and approved by him prior to their being paid?

Mr. HOLLAND. They are all audited and approved.

I should like the RECORD to show, too, what was stated by Mr. Gurney, who testified for the Civil Aeronautics Board. Senators will remember that Mr. Gurney was an able member of this body some years ago. I quote from his statement, which will be found at page 233 of the Senate hearings:

Under the rates on which the current estimates are based the average ton-mile yield for service pay and subsidy combined for all carriers, both domestic and international,

declines from \$1.19 in 1954 to 97 cents in 1955.

We feel the Board is doing a good business job in not only reducing the rates, but also in insisting on bringing the accounts to a more current basis.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The airlines are doing an exceptionally able job. Their deficiencies are less, and they are operating almost within their earnings. The Federal Government's subsidies now and in the future promise to be less than they have been in the past.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is, of course, entirely correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 4, line 16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Maritime Activities—Operating-Differential Subsidies," on page 4, line 21, after the word "subsidies," to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of that item?

Mr. HOLLAND. This item also comes from one of the agencies which on its regular budget request would be handled by the subcommittee of which the Senator from Florida is the chairman. These operating differential subsidies are paid under the authority of title VI of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. They have been consistently determined on a basis designed to place American shipowners on a par with their foreign competitors insofar as certain direct vessel operating costs are concerned. This principle of parity acknowledges the fact that since cargo rates of American operators, the source of income, must be competitive with those of foreign operators which have much lower costs of operation, the American operators could not continue to maintain scheduled services without a means of offsetting the considerably higher costs.

Mr. President, that result flows from the law which we passed in an effort to keep our merchant marine alive. The reason for the increase for the current year is exactly the same as the one stated a while ago for the CAB.

It is an attempt by the agencies to bring their accounts to a more current basis. The accounts have been audited, and they are ready for payment. The Senator from Florida asked the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, if we made this allowance, whether we would find later that we had appropriated more than the Commission needed. I warned him, if that were the case, we would not be apt to look with much favor on a recommendation of this kind in the future.

He stated categorically that these amounts would be needed, every penny of them. He said he was trying to reduce the carrying time and the carrying over of these accounts. He specifically brought out the fact that when late payments of subsidy caused borrowing the interest paid was added to the operating costs, so that subsidy payments increase.

He stated, further, that the operators' loan interest rates were not good, and that we would be building up heavier claims, which the Federal Government would have to pay, by allowing these obligations to run so long.

I wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Delaware—and I am glad that he is interested in this item—that every member of the Appropriations Committee felt with respect to this matter just as all of us did with respect to the other matter which was handled a few minutes ago when we dealt with the CAB, namely, that the effort to handle these items in a more businesslike way is to be commended. We should do all we can to help bring these accounts on a more current basis and eliminate the unsatisfactory interest charge, and the unsatisfactory added operating expenses, which are occasioned by carrying these accounts unpaid for as long as 2 or 3 years, as has been customary in recent years.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If I understand the Senator correctly, the reason why some of these accounts have been carried 2 or 3 years or even 5 years is that they have been pending in the courts. Is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. That is true with respect to some of them, but it is not true with respect to many others.

Mr. WILLIAMS. May I ask this question, then?

Mr. HOLLAND. I should like to call the Senator's attention to page 5 of the committee report, where the following statement appears. This is the view of the full committee, as I understand, and I heard no dissent from this sentiment.

It is the opinion of the committee that when there exists an obligation of the Government incurred in accordance with law with members of the public, Congress should not take any action to abridge the payments due by failure to provide the funds fully to satisfy debts as promptly as payments can prudently be made.

We think that is sound law, sound judgment and good business, and we stand on that. We expect to find the distinguished Senator from Delaware, who I believe is one of the soundest businessmen in this body, to approve that approach.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the committee on that approach. However, I wanted to make sure that this item had been examined. The reason we are forced to ask these questions from the floor is that the report from which the Senator from Florida has read, was not available to the other Members of the Senate until about 2 hours ago. It is impossible for us to read that report now. The only way in which we can get the information is by asking some of these questions.

I should like to ask whether any part of the \$60 million requested is to be used in payment of any claim which is now pending before the court and whether all claims included in this item have been audited and approved.

Mr. HOLLAND. My understanding is that this item applies only to claims which have been audited and are ready

for settlement. I refer the Senator to two quotations which may be found on page 25 of the work slips.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Of course we do not have the work slips available. The other Members of the Senate do not have the work slips available. However, I should be very much interested in hearing the quotations read by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. What I am about to read is a quotation on pages 285 and 288 of the hearings, which have been printed and which I believe have been available to the Senator for quite a while.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; they have been available.

Mr. HOLLAND. The item on page 25 of the work slips is the same item as will be found on page 288 of the printed hearings.

This is a quotation from Mr. Rothchild, recently appointed and now serving as Under Secretary of Commerce:

We owe the money and will owe the money by the end of this year. We have stepped up our administrative program to the point where we now have only a 3-month voucher processing backlog, where we formerly had a 6-month backlog.

As was indicated to your committee on previous occasions, we had hoped to do just that, and we did get it done, and we need every bit of the money.

As we stand today, for example, we have vouchers on hand as of today for just over \$35 million, so that if we would get only the \$35 million which was authorized by the House committee, we would be out of money as of today.

The other statement was made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, which I now read:

Chairman HAYDEN. I might state that a representative of the General Accounting Office says they have examined the records, vouchers, and the basis for estimating the requirements for the second supplemental, 1955, for operating-differential subsidies, and have found that the estimate is well founded on the basis of the United States payments due to provide for prompt settlement of three-fourths of the amount earned for the third quarter of fiscal 1955. Provided the shipping lines submit vouchers in time for completion of examination by Maritime Administration, the payment should be expected to reach \$125 million this year.

Mr. President, I should like to advise the Senate of this fact. The distinguished chairman of the committee and other members of the committee, the ranking minority member and some of the junior members of the committee, remained here during the Easter recess in order to have the bill ready to report to the Senate. There has been not only no unnecessary delay, but I have been particularly impressed, as a new member of the committee, with the care displayed by the distinguished chairman, the distinguished ranking minority member, and other members, in insisting that on any point of difficulty the opinion of the General Accounting Office should be had, and on any point where such action was necessary it should simply be put over and come up in the annual bill which is yet to be considered.

I wish to say that I have been impressed by the way these items have been worked out, and I am sure the commit-

tee as a whole—I believe it is unanimous—is on sound ground in commending those agencies, some of which I have mentioned, for putting their operations on a businesslike basis.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I certainly do not want my questions to be taken as any criticism of the committee, but we cannot get away from the fact that the committee does not have the power to legislate. That power is in the Congress. The committee does have a responsibility under the rules of the Senate to make the information available to us and give us ample time to examine it. I am not criticizing the committee, but we have a perfect right to have access to the reports and to have an opportunity to read them overnight before we are asked to legislate. I think that is a reasonable request.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thoroughly agree with the distinguished Senator, and I appreciate his kind comment with reference to the committee, and particularly with reference to the chairman. When this bill was marked up and reported yesterday, it was understood that it would come up on Friday or later. I do not know what happened on the floor to hurry up its consideration; that was not the expectation of the Appropriations Committee. I assumed it was worked out between the leadership of the two parties on the floor and with the presence on the floor of the distinguished Senator from Delaware, who is always in his seat. I do not believe there is any Member of the Senate who is more earnest than he in attendance on the sessions of the Senate. The plan was changed after the bill was reported.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That was one time when I was caught off the floor. If I had been present and a unanimous-consent request had been made for the consideration of the bill, consent would not have been given.

Are we to understand that the General Accounting Office has already approved the allowance in the amount of \$60 million?

Mr. HOLLAND. I understand the General Accounting Office has approved it. I understand there was more than enough already fully audited and ready for payment on the day of our hearing to have taken up the whole amount allowed by the House, and that the audits are moving ahead rapidly. It was realistic of us to increase the amount allowed by the House to permit the carrying out of the excellent planning of the Federal agency, which wishes to keep more current in its payments than has been the case heretofore.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I just wanted to make the point at this time that perhaps I should have objected to the consideration of the bill today. I did not do so. I point out to the Senate, however, that last year and in other years when I was chairman of the Appropriations Committee, I was many times harassed by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and other Senators as to whether or not we were acting within the

rule. Sometimes I would have to look up at the clock and say, "This bill was reported at 1:05 on Tuesday," for instance. The Senator from Illinois was very particular, and I had to live up to the rule. Perhaps I was a little at fault in not registering an objection when the Senator from Delaware was not present and some other Senators were not present.

I should like to read the rule. It is section 139 (a), and it reads as follows:

No general appropriation bill shall be considered in either House unless, prior to the consideration of such bill, printed committee hearings and reports on such bill have been made available for at least 3 calendar days for the Members of the House in which such bill is to be considered.

That is very plain and specific, and I think that in the future we should live up to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I appreciate that statement from the Senator from New Hampshire. I do not believe there is anything in this bill of an emergency nature.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I assume the bill could have gone over an extra day. But I am reminded by the clerk of the committee that at least four agencies are now completely out of funds, and they need the enactment of this measure in order that they may meet payments which are now due.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is exactly the point I am making. These agencies came before the Congress last year and outlined their needs for a full year. Only 8 months have passed and now if any agency is at a point where it is out of money completely if the bill is not passed today, I think it would do it good to go without a pay check or two. Under the law each agency is supposed to budget its expenditures.

I should like to ask the Senator from Florida—

Mr. HOLLAND. May I make this comment just before the Senator asks his question. Undoubtedly some of the Senator's comment is properly placed against some of the items, although I cannot name them. But there are many items in the bill against which his comments would not properly lie. There are three items in the bill relating to the construction of roads and highways for which we gave contractual authorization and on which the work has been done and on which payment is due. The work was done under our specific direction. Probably one of the largest single items has to do with the meeting of the costs of recent legislation passed by the Congress applicable to the Defense Department. The Senator will recall that the total amount, running up, as I recall, to more than \$300 million—the record will speak for itself as to that—had to do with transfers in the Army, Navy, and Air Force, particularly the Army and Air Force, to take care of both incentive pay and retirement pay made necessary by legislation which we voted this year and which could not have been included in the budget.

So although I am very certain that the remarks of the Senator from Delaware may be very properly directed to some of the items in the bill, I must say that

the larger items in the bill would not be subject to those remarks, because they represent either funds due for the carrying out of contractual authorizations or funds needed because of changed law, which has been enacted during this session of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator is correct; but, by the same token, neither of the two cases he mentioned—and perhaps others which I believe are in the bill—would have been affected in the least whether the bill were passed today, tomorrow, or Monday.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is probably correct in that statement. By the time the actual transfer or payment of funds had been made, probably 24 hours would not have made much difference. But certainly if the members of the committee had not stayed in Washington during the Easter recess and prepared the bill for early action, there would have been delays which would have been hurtful.

I think the Senator from Delaware will recognize the fact that the committee—especially its distinguished chairman—has been diligent in the matter. Whatever the reasons were that animated the leadership on the floor to move up consideration of the bill from Friday to Thursday should not be chargeable to the committee, which reported the bill with the distinct understanding that it was to be acted upon on the floor tomorrow—Friday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I concur in the statement by the distinguished Senator from Florida.

I wish to proceed with the question of the \$60 million item. I notice in the report that the amount comes out as exactly \$60 million. Certainly there must have been a breakdown somewhere, because, if I read correctly, the cash deficit as of January 30, 1955, was \$19,530,533. The estimated amount of additional vouchers for the last quarter of 1954 and the first quarter of 1955 comes to \$40,469,447. That includes the estimated \$20 million for 1955. The figure comes out as an even \$60 million for the three quarters.

There must have been some breakdown. I wonder if the committee had such an estimate furnished to it. I notice in the hearings that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] raised the same point, that a General Accounting Office report or breakdown was not available to the committee, and he suggested that one should be obtained. Did the committee obtain such a breakdown?

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee obtained such a breakdown.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is my point. I wanted to be sure it had been obtained. I did not see it printed in the hearings, and I wondered if the committee received such a breakdown from the General Accounting Office.

Mr. HAYDEN. We did.

Mr. HOLLAND. A later expenditure statement was furnished. I think the Senator from Delaware will find, by perusing the hearings, that the members of the committee had the same feeling as does the Senator from Delaware, that the matter should be substantiated by a

breakdown which would be worthy of belief by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I know the committee took the same position at the time, but I did not find it in the report. Evidently, the report came after the hearings had been printed. I merely wanted to be certain that such a breakdown had been furnished.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am advised by the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], that such a report was furnished and was considered by the committee.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Delaware for his interest. I am glad he is concerned about these matters. He will find the Senator from Florida equally concerned. But in this instance I think the committee, which worked with such diligence to prepare the bill, is not to be charged with the fact that the bill is being considered today, on only 1 day's notice.

Mr. WILLIAMS. With respect to payments to shipping companies of the amounts which are certified by the General Accounting Office as being due them, are the payments made to a company which might at the same time owe the Government money? Or would such payments be withheld in such a situation?

That is, if there should be an outstanding claim by the Government against a company, would the money due the company be withheld until the claim was settled?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am advised by the clerk of the committee that in contested matters of the type which the Senator from Delaware has mentioned, the agency is now withholding, and will continue to withhold, payments. At present \$125 million is so withheld, which amount is not included in the amount provided in the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wished to make certain that Congress would not be authorizing payments of claims to companies against which the Government had claims.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am able to advise the Senator that our information from the agency is that it withholds money to cover such matters, and does not approve such claims for payment, and that they are not included in the items covered by the pending measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 5, to insert:

REPAIR OF RESERVE FLEET FACILITIES

For expenses of repair and installation of mooring facilities and restoration of cathodic installations at reserve fleet locations, \$970,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Repair of Reserve Fleet Vessels (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)," on page 5, line 11, to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 11, to insert:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$40,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for Reserve Fleet expenses is increased from "\$6,460,000" to "\$6,860,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Public Roads—Federal-Aid Highways," on page 5, line 21, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$90,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Forest Highways," on page 6, line 3, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Lands Highways (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)," on page 6, line 10, after "(68 Stat. 73)", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Defense—Civil Functions—Department of the Army—Canal Zone Government—Operating Expenses," on page 6, at the beginning of line 26, to strike out "\$230,000" and insert "\$338,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter III—Department of Defense," on page 7, after line 2, to strike out:

INTERSERVICE ACTIVITIES

CLAIMS

For an additional amount for "Claims," \$4,320,000, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy," fiscal year 1955.

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay," \$8 million, to be derived by transfer from "Military personnel, Navy," fiscal year 1955.

And in lieu thereof, to insert:

For additional amounts for the following appropriations of not to exceed the respective amount stated:

"Claims," Department of Defense, \$4,320,000;

"Retired pay," Department of Defense, \$22 million;

"Military personnel, Army," \$150 million;

"Military personnel, Air Force," \$110 million;

the foregoing amounts under this head to be derived by transfer from such appropriations available to the Department of Defense for obligation only during the fiscal year 1955 as may be designated by the Secretary of Defense with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, a few minutes ago the senior Senator from Illinois mentioned some of the increases in the supplemental appropriation bill. Apparently, he did not fully realize that the Committee on Appropriations has no discretionary authority to ignore some of the legislative mandates of the legislative committees which are contained in bills approved by Congress.

At this point I wish to call attention to the fact that although funds in the

amendment currently before the Senate are authorized transfers within the Department of Defense and call for no additional funds, a large share of the increased operating expenses is the direct result of the so-called Career Incentive Act of 1955, which was approved by Congress in March of this year.

At that time probably little attention was paid by Members of the Senate to the various provisions of the Career Incentive Act. One of the provisions increased the retirement annuities resulting from that direct mandate. I wish to point out that for the last 3 months—the final 3 months—of this fiscal year, the estimated cost of the increased retirement annuities is in excess of \$14 million; and that for the fiscal year 1956 the estimated cost is \$56,308,000.

When the increased retirement costs are added to the amounts for the Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Coast and Geodetic Survey, the cost for the last 3 months of the present fiscal year will be \$15,820,000, while the estimated cost for fiscal 1956 will be \$63,487,000.

I emphasize the fact that the Committee on Appropriations had no discretionary authority to withhold funds which are necessary to implement the provisions of the Career Incentive Act.

I am calling attention particularly to the increased retirement annuities, because probably very few Members of the Senate knew in March, when the career incentive bill was before this body, that very extensive increased costs would result specifically from increasing retirement annuities, allegedly to stimulate interest on the part of enlisted men in making a career of the armed services.

It is difficult for me to rationalize the substantially increased retirement annuities for officers in the grades of colonel and general as having a direct effect in encouraging and in influencing privates to make a career in the armed services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DWORSHAK subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with the remarks which I made earlier on the supplemental appropriation bill, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a brief summary dealing with increased retirement annuities resulting from career incentive legislation.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Increased retirement annuities resulting from career incentive legislation

	Estimated cost, Apr. 1-June 30, 1955	Estimated cost, fiscal year 1956
Army.....	\$7,570,000	\$30,280,000
Navy.....	4,769,000	19,076,000
Marine Corps.....	395,000	1,580,000
Air Force.....	1,343,000	5,372,000
Total Defense.....	14,077,000	56,308,000
Coast Guard.....	1,700,000	7,000,000
Public Health.....	33,000	140,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	10,000	39,000
Grand total.....	15,820,000	63,487,000

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IV—Foreign Operations Funds Appropriated to the President—Mutual Security—Contributions to the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance," on page 9, line 2, after the numerals "1955," to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$8,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent Offices—Export-Import Bank of Washington—Limitation on Expenses," on page 9, line 15, to strike out "\$1,110,000" and insert "\$1,140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter V—Independent Offices," on page 9, after line 17, to insert:

FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ADMINISTRATION
SURVEYS, PLANS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses not otherwise provided for, necessary for studies and research to develop measures and plans for evacuation, shelter, and the protection of life and property, as authorized by section 201 (d) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$12,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 20, to strike out:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary access facilities over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 14, to insert:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
EXPENSES, GENERAL SUPPLY FUND

For an additional amount for "Expenses, general supply fund," \$258,000, to be derived by transfer from "Defense public works, community facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 11, to insert:

SOO LOCKS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the Commission in preparing, in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 620), a comprehensive plan for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the building of the Soo Locks, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals, and transportation and not to exceed \$20 per diem in lieu of subsistence for members serving without compensation, \$21,000, to remain available until June 30, 1956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter VII—Department of Labor," at the top of page 14, to insert: UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

For an additional amount for unemployment compensation for Federal employees, \$13 million, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Health, Education, and Welfare," on page 15, after line 6, to insert:

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ASSISTANCE TO STATES, GENERAL

The limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1955, on the amount available for personal services, is increased from "\$2,400,000" to \$2,418,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 12, to insert:

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; and the purposes set forth in sections 321 and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$125,000, to be derived by transfer from "Retired pay of commissioned officers," fiscal year 1955.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," on page 16, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "\$79,400,000" and insert "\$80,640,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 14, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Services," \$28,000, to be transferred from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter IX—Department of State—Salaries and Expenses," on page 17, at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 14, to insert:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations granted under this head for the fiscal year 1955 shall be available for additional contributions to the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, as authorized by the act of August 31, 1954 (Public Law 736), in an amount not to exceed \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Contingencies," on page 18, line 3, after the word "contingencies," to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Justice—Legal Activities and General Administration—Salaries and Expense, United States At-

torneys and Marshals," on page 18, line 10, after the word "marshals", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "The Judiciary," at the top of page 20, to insert:

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$13,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services—Salaries of Judges," on page 20, line 9, to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$914,500." The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter X," on page 21, after line 6, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$85,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 10, to insert:

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses," \$1,100,000 to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 15, to insert:

RETIRED PAY

For an additional amount for "Retired pay," \$584,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 19, to insert:

RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for "Reserve training," \$46,000, to be derived by transfer from "Acquisition, construction, and improvements."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 6, to insert:

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$63,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XI—District of Columbia," on page 22, after line 12, to insert:

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

The limitation of \$10,000 for the settlement of claims not in excess of \$250 each in accordance with the act of February 11, 1929, as amended, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, is increased to \$12,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 18, to insert:

OPERATING EXPENSES

METROPOLITAN POLICE

The appropriation for "Metropolitan Police (additional municipal service, American

Legion Convention)," contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be available for payment at basic salary rate for services performed from August 25 to September 7, 1954, both inclusive, by members of the uniformed force of the Fire Department in excess of their regular tour of duty (but not to exceed a total of 12 hours overtime pay to any individual member performing service within such period).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 4, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Health," \$650,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 7, to insert:

PUBLIC WELFARE

For an additional amount for "Department of Public Welfare," \$152,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 15, to insert:

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500 65 Stat. 131), \$23,008.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 20, to insert:

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in Senate Document No. 28 (84th Congress), \$10,587, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 percent per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 3, to insert:

AUDITED CLAIMS

For an additional amount for the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or credited to the general fund of the District of Columbia as provided by law (D. C. Code, title 47, sec. 130a), being for the service of the fiscal year 1952 and prior fiscal years, as set forth in Senate Document No. 28 (84th Congress), \$155,095, together with such further sums as may be necessary to pay the interest on audited claims for refunds at not exceeding 4 percent per annum as provided by law (act of July 10, 1952, 66 Stat. 546, sec. 14d).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XII—Legislative Branch," on page 25, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF SENATORS, MILEAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND OF SENATORS, AND SALARY AND EXPENSE ALLOWANCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF SENATORS

For an additional amount for "Compensation of Senators," as authorized by Public Law 9, 84th Congress, \$320,001.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 11, to insert:

COMPENSATION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For an additional amount for "Compensation of the Vice President of the United States," as authorized by Public Law 9, 84th Congress, \$1,667.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 16, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Secretary: For an additional amount for the office of the Secretary, \$3,905, to be available, effective April 1, 1955, for the compensation of one director of photography, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$5,100 and one laboratory technician, joint recording facility at the basic annual rate of \$4,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 26, to insert:

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For an additional amount for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$140: *Provided*, That effective April 1, 1955, the basic rate of compensation of the chief cabinetmaker shall be \$3,540 in lieu of \$3,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 5, to insert:

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, \$3,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 9, to insert:

Furniture: For an additional amount for materials for furniture and repairs of same and for the purchase of furniture, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 12, to insert:

Miscellaneous items: For an additional amount for "Miscellaneous items," exclusive of labor, \$51,950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 14, to insert:

Packing boxes: For an additional amount for "Packing boxes," \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 16, to insert:

Postage stamps: For an additional amount for "Postage stamps," for office of Secretary, \$115.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 18, to insert:

Notwithstanding any provision of law, service heretofore or hereafter performed as an employee of the Republican senatorial campaign committee or the Democratic senatorial campaign committee shall be considered for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to be service as an employee in the legislative branch of the Government within the classes of officers and employees made eligible for the benefits of such act by the act of July 13, 1937.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "House of Representatives," on page 17, after line 6, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of the Clerk: For the employment effective April 1, 1955, of an administrative assistant to the Coordinator of the Joint Recording Facility, at the basic salary rate of \$4,800 per annum; a film librarian, at the basic salary rate of \$2,500 per annum; and a secretary, at the basic salary rate of \$2,220 per annum in lieu of \$1,500 basic per annum, \$3,460.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Capitol Police," on page 27, after line 21, to strike out:

Capitol Police Board: For an additional amount, \$3,420.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

Capitol Police Board: For additional amounts for "Capitol Police Board," as follows: fiscal year 1954, \$21,139; fiscal year 1955, \$38,972.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 28, after line 2, to insert:

Capitol Buildings: For an additional amount for "Capitol Buildings," \$16,000, of which \$12,500 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Capitol Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination, including related architectural treatment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, with respect to page 28, line 19, which provides for an additional amount for the Senate Office Building, I should like to call to the attention of the Senate and the chairman of the committee that the bill has a very broad authorization for the House of Representatives to build a new office building and to acquire land and property for the expansion of facilities for use of House Members. I think it is perfectly proper that should be done, and I am in favor of it. However, I wish to point out that finally, after some years, we have started on a new Senate Office Building. I think we made one great mistake about it, however. I do not think we have acquired the necessary property in the area, much of which is slum property, to provide for adequate parking facilities, for proper approaches, or for anything of the kind. I wonder if the chairman of the committee will express an opinion on that subject and give some consideration to it, so that we may approach the problem more on the basis on which the House is approaching their problem.

Mr. HAYDEN. The suggestion was made during the consideration of the pending bill that something of that kind ought to be done. Of course, there is great merit in the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire. We did not have time to go into the question in a proper way. I am quite sure the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations will look into the matter very carefully when it comes to report the regular bill.

There is no question about the situation which is going to develop in that regard; which, as a matter of fact, has already developed. Parking space is at a tremendous premium, even if no other use could be found for the property. I think also it would be well to own such property for the protection of the building. I think it would be well to have the building some distance away from other buildings. There is merit in the suggestion of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator is suggesting that perhaps in the consideration of the regular legislative appropriation bill that matter could be considered. At that time the problem might be approached as the House has approached it here. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sure the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], who is chairman of the subcommittee, will give consideration to that question.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to make another statement. I know I am looking quite a bit ahead when I say this and that some people will scoff at the idea, but 2 or 3 or 4 years ago we authorized about \$65 million for the United Nations to build a modern building in New York and we provided a substantial sum of money for that purpose. Many Members of this body have visited the capitals of other countries of the world, some of which we have been helping for years and some which we have been helping more than others and many of them have magnificent parliamentary buildings. There is hardly a person who will not say that the Capitol of this country is a historic institution, but, in my judgment, it is becoming rapidly obsolete for the proper functioning of the Congress of a great country of 165 million people. That time may not come in the life of those presently in the Senate, but some thought should be given to the idea of acquiring property in this vicinity so that a new modern capitol of the United States may be constructed, in which the Congress could function efficiently and capably, at which time the present Capitol of the United States could become a great historical monument, such as Mount Vernon is today. It would be an historic shrine to which many people could come. I am very sincerely of the opinion that the time will come, but I do not know when.

My only point in raising the question at this time is that, if that time should come, such a new capitol should be constructed near the present Capitol of the United States, where we do have the Senate and House Office Buildings. Some thought should be given to acquiring the property necessary when that necessity arises. I realize that tomorrow someone may severely criticize me for mentioning this, but we must look ahead. I am sure that no one who has been in this building for any length of time will deny that it is difficult to function efficiently in our present building as should be the case in a government of a great country.

Mr. HAYDEN. I concur in what the Senator from New Hampshire has said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 17, to insert:

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Senate Office Building," \$43,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment to the committee amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, line 20, under the item "Senate Office Building," it is proposed to strike out the amount "\$43,000" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$53,000", and add thereafter a comma and the following new language, "of which \$10,000 shall be available for such expenditures, including personal and other services, as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make a survey and study of the illumination of the Senate Office Building and to submit recommendations and estimates of cost for improved illumination."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I might state that the lighting system in the Senate Office Building was designed for the use of direct current electricity. It is being changed to alternating current, and therefore a different kind of equipment will be required. Just what kind of equipment it will be, we do not know, but it will be necessary, in order to obtain efficient lighting in the offices of Senators, to make some study of what lighting system is needed for their use and the use of employees who work there. The object is that such a study should be made as promptly as possible, so that when the regular legislative appropriation bill shall be under consideration, there will be definite information which can be submitted with regard to working out the changeover from one kind of electrical current to another.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment on page 28, after line 17.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 20, to strike out:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Sec. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary access facilities over or under public streets and such other appurtenant or necessary facilities as may be approved by such Commission.

Sec. 1202. (a) If the site upon which the building authorized to be constructed by section 12A (1) of this act is not within the United States Capitol Grounds as defined in the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regu-

late the use thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C. secs. 193a, 193m), the Architect is authorized to acquire such site by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, and upon acquisition of such site and completion of the building, such building, and the grounds, sidewalks, and facilities surrounding it, shall be subject to the provisions of (1) of the act of May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175) (relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building), and (2) the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., sec. 193a, 193m).

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States," approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 3, to strike out:

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this act there is hereby appropriated \$2 million, to remain available until expended; and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 8, to strike out:

SEC. 1204. This subchapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 14, to insert:

CHAPTER XII A

ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

SEC. 1201. There is hereby authorized to be constructed on a site approved by the House Office Building Commission, in accordance with plans to be prepared by or under direction of the Architect of the Capitol and to be submitted to, and approved by, such Commission, an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, including such necessary equipment, such necessary connections with the Capitol Power Plant and other utilities, such necessary access facilities over or under public streets, such other appurtenant or necessary facilities, such changes in the present House Office buildings and mechanical and other changes necessitated thereby, and such changes in or additions to the present subway systems, as may be approved by such Commission.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

SEC. 1202. (a) The Architect of the Capitol is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by purchase, condemnation, transfer, or otherwise, such publicly or privately owned real property in the District of Columbia (including streets, avenues, roads, highways, alleys, or parts thereof) located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the United States Capitol Grounds as may be approved by the House Office Building Commission for the purposes of section 1201 of this chapter or for additions to the United States Capitol Grounds. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, any street, avenue, road, highway, alley, or part thereof, acquired pursuant to this subsection shall be closed and vacated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in accordance with any request therefor

made by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the House Office Building Commission. Square numbered 636 in the District of Columbia (which is now part of the new House of Representatives Office Building site) shall be available for the purposes of this chapter. Any real property owned by the United States and located south of Independence Avenue in the vicinity of the Capitol Grounds shall upon request of the Architect of the Capitol, made with the approval of the House Office Building Commission, be transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol without reimbursement or transfer of funds. At such time or times as may be fixed by order of the House Office Building Commission, (1) any real property acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter shall become part of the United States Capitol Grounds and subject to the act entitled "An act to define the area of the United States Capitol Grounds, to regulate the use thereof, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1946 (40 U. S. C., secs. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b), and (2) the building and all facilities constructed pursuant to section 1201 of this chapter shall become subject to such act approved July 31, 1946, and to the provisions of law relating to the control, supervision, and care of the House Office Building contained in the act approved May 4, 1907, as amended (40 U. S. C., sec. 175).

(b) Any proceeding for condemnation brought under subsection (a) shall be conducted in accordance with the act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia for the use of the United States," approved March 1, 1929 (16 D. C. Code, secs. 619-644).

(c) When any real property has been acquired under, or made available for the purposes of, this chapter the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to provide for the demolition and removal as expeditiously as possible of any buildings or other structures on, or constituting a part of, such property and, pending demolition, to lease any or all of such property for such periods and under such terms and conditions as he may deem most advantageous to the United States and to provide for the maintenance and protection of such property.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 10, to insert:

SEC. 1203. For carrying out the purposes of this chapter there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be determined by the House Office Building Commission to be required for the purposes of this chapter: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of such Commission is authorized to enter into contracts and to make such other expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter and to obligate the additional sums herein authorized prior to the actual appropriation thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 22, to insert:

SEC. 1204. This chapter may be cited as the "Additional House Office Building Act of 1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Chapter XIII—Claims for Damages, Audited Claims, and Judgments," on page 34, line 9, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 25 and"; and in line 11, after the

word "Congress", to strike out "\$6,269,842" and insert "\$9,504,219."

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague [Mr. MONRONEY], the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, after line 7, it is proposed to insert:

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "School-lunch program," \$7,000,000.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, this amendment is being offered to meet the requirements in Oklahoma and several of the other States for the remainder of the present fiscal year.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the State Board of Education in Oklahoma, describing the acute emergency which has arisen there.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 21, 1955.

HON. ROBERT S. KERR,
Senator, Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR KERR: I have been notified by Harvey Allen, legislative chairman of the American School Food Service Association, that the Secretary of Agriculture has recommended a drastic cut in the Federal school-lunch appropriation and a \$25 million increase in the special school-milk program. Since the School Lunch Division is responsible for administering both programs in Oklahoma, I would like to advise you of status of the two programs in this State.

The maximum allowable reimbursement under the National School Lunch Act is 9 cents per meal. The average payment in Oklahoma is 4½ cents. In spite of reducing the rate to that low figure, we will be unable to pay any reimbursement for the month of May this year and possibly only 75 percent of April.

On the other hand, the procedure set up to administer the special milk program is so unrealistic we will have a balance of unexpended funds, totaling \$600,000, which will have to be returned to Commodity Credit Corporation. You can readily see that the programs are working conversely for the children of Oklahoma.

As you know, the extreme drought in this area has caused much unemployment—those on relief rolls approximate 200,000 and the need for schools supplying free meals in many cases reaches 40 percent of enrollment.

If the proposals made by the Secretary of Agriculture are adopted, it will seriously impair the health of the schoolchild in Oklahoma.

We would appreciate anything you can do to aid us in this cause.

Very truly yours,
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
DREW V. LANGLEY,
Director, School-Lunch Division.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a copy of a telegram signed by my colleague, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] and myself, addressed to Mr.

Howard Davis, acting director of the Food Distribution Division, Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the telegram was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APRIL 6, 1955.

MR. HOWARD DAVIS,
Acting Director, Food Distribution Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.:

Please advise at earliest convenience status of school-lunch fund for reimbursement of States which are, like Oklahoma, running short of funds for months of April, May, and June. Also furnish rate of reimbursements each of these States and other information in line with telephone conversation your office today.

ROBERT S. KERR.

A. S. MIKE MONRONEY.

MR. KERR. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a letter from the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service, of the Department of Agriculture, dated April 13, 1955, setting forth the answers to our questions, and also a table showing a list of States expected either to reduce the level of reimbursement payments or to cease reimbursement payments to the participating schools for the latter part of the school year, and also reimbursement rates paid as of January 1955.

There being no objection, the letter and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1955.

HON. ROBERT S. KERR,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR KERR: This is in reply to your telegram of April 6 to Howard P. Davis of our Food Distribution Division, requesting information as to the status of school lunch funds in those States which may expend the balance of their funds at existing reimbursement rates prior to the end of the school year.

At the beginning of each fiscal year the funds appropriated for the operation of the national school lunch program are apportioned to the States in accordance with the provisions of the National School Lunch Act. The States are then advised of the amounts that will be available for cash reimbursement to participating schools during the fiscal year. These funds are advanced to the States on a quarterly basis and the State agencies are encouraged to budget these funds so as to maintain assistance to participating schools throughout the school year. The fourth quarterly payment in the amount of \$10,360,397 was made to the States the first week of April.

Cash payments to the schools are made on the basis of a specified rate of reimbursement for each meal served. The rate of reimbursement for individual schools is determined at the beginning of the school year and is made a part of the agreement between the State agency and the school. In making this determination, States must estimate the number of meals that will be served during the year and establish the level of reimbursement in relation to the amount of funds available. This means that any increase in participation not anticipated by the State will result, if no adjustments in rates are made, in exhaustion of funds prior to the end of the year. (During the current year participation increases in many States have been higher than normal and the program nationally is reaching about 11

million children, as compared to 10.1 million last year.)

In most cases, the States review their funds situation after midyear and make necessary adjustments to bring the monthly rate of expenditure in line with the total funds available. In other instances, States prefer to maintain the rates without change, with the result that funds are exhausted before the close of the school year. The latter situation is likely to occur in a number of States this year. However, it should be recognized that commodities purchased with funds appropriated for the national school lunch program as well as surplus foods continue to be available to the individual lunch programs, and that most schools arrange to continue lunch program operations despite the curtailment of cash payments.

We are enclosing a list of States whose current rate of expenditure is likely to result in exhaustion of reimbursement funds prior to the end of the school year, or will mean that sharply reduced rates of reimbursement will be paid for the last 2 or 3 months of the year. This situation occurs for at least a few States each year, but has been more pronounced this year because of a greater than usual increase in program participation.

Sincerely yours,

ORVIS V. WELLS,
Administrator.

NATIONAL SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

List of States expected either to reduce level of reimbursement payments or to cease reimbursement payments to participating schools for the latter part of the school year and reimbursement rates paid as of January 1955:

State:	Reimbursement rate ¹ (cents)
Arizona ² -----	3-9
California-----	4
Delaware-----	5
Georgia ² -----	3-6
Idaho-----	4½
Indiana-----	5
Iowa-----	4
Michigan ² -----	4-6
Minnesota ² -----	1-5
Mississippi-----	7
Missouri-----	5
Ohio-----	5
Oklahoma ² -----	3-7
South Carolina-----	5
Tennessee ² -----	3-8
Vermont-----	9
Washington-----	4
Wyoming ² -----	4-6

¹ Prevailing rate as of January 1955.

² Variable rates paid in relation to need.

THE ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], on behalf of himself, the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

MR. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to state, for the benefit of my colleagues, that this matter was not brought to the attention of the committee before it made up the bill. Therefore, all the knowledge we have regarding the necessity for additional funds to carry out the school-lunch program is embraced in the letter the Senator from Oklahoma has inserted in the RECORD, as the letter had come from the proper authorities. If the references contained in the letter are correct, certainly some additional funds should be made available.

Whether the exact amount the Senator from Oklahoma seeks to have made available is the proper amount under the circumstances, I have no way of knowing. All I can say is that, after consultation with the other members of the committee, we have agreed to accept the amendment, take it to conference, and then obtain such further information as may be necessary in order to adjust the matter satisfactorily and properly.

MR. KERR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arizona. I wish to say to him that we did not get word of this shortage and this crisis until after the committee had completed its hearings on the bill, or otherwise we most certainly would have presented the matter to the committee at the hearings.

On behalf of my colleague [Mr. MONRONEY], myself, and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND], who has joined us in submitting the amendment, we wish to express our sincere and keen appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the committee, to the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and to the other members of the committee who have indicated their willingness to take the amendment to conference and there, to the extent that they feel it necessary, check on the amount which is being included in the bill at this time, and for this purpose.

MR. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

MR. HAYDEN. I yield.

MR. MONRONEY. I desire to express my deep appreciation to the Senators who have agreed to take the amendment to conference. We regret that the emergency was not disclosed until after the hearings had closed.

When we consider that more than 1 million school children are now participating in the school-lunch program, and when we further consider the vast areas affected by drought or by freezing weather, which have most seriously affected various parts of the country, and in some cases have caused more than 40 percent of the school children to have to rely upon Federal participation in the school-lunch program, because of a lack of food in the families of those children, I believe it will be realized that the amendment is a most worthy and deserving one. So I greatly appreciate the willingness of the members of the committee to take the amendment to conference for further study.

MR. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me?

MR. HAYDEN. I yield.

MR. BRIDGES. I do not wish to throw any cold water on the amendment, but I think we should understand all the facts in connection with it.

To begin with, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] has told us that the information came in too late to be presented to the committee. He is correct. Of course, the fact that it was not presented to the committee is bad practice, because all these items should be brought before the committee, and evidence should be submitted. However, the Senator was not informed in time to enable

him to present the proposal to the committee. We understand the situation.

The Congress was very generous last year in connection with the school-lunch program. I agree with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle that the school-lunch program is one of the best programs we have in this country. Perhaps the money spent in connection with it is put to as worthwhile use as would be possible in connection with any program. I have always been for it, as most of my colleagues have been.

However, there is an obligation on the part of the States, when funds are allocated to them for the school-lunch program, so to budget the funds they receive that they will cover the entire school year. Some States must have done so, and some States must not have done so. The States which must not have done so are today in the condition described.

While I feel sympathetic toward the States facing the situation which has been described, nevertheless, I point out that it is not exactly fair to the States which are properly budgeting the funds and are living within their estimates in connection with the school-lunch budget.

I am not raising a point of order, as I told the distinguished senior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] and his distinguished colleague [Mr. MONRONEY], I would not. I understand that what they are doing is trying to protect the school-children of their State. It is not my purpose to oppose their proposal today. However, I think the facts should be known, so that we may avoid getting into such a situation again.

Earlier in the day I was taken to task, as was the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who is against all supplemental appropriation bills. Apparently he has forgotten that we had supplemental appropriation bills over the years when the administration of his party was in power. Apparently he has forgotten that last year he compelled the Senator from New Hampshire to abide strictly by the rule in connection with appropriation bills.

Apparently the situation as to school lunches is the result of some unforeseen happening, on the one hand, or the failure properly to budget on the other hand. As the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] pointed out, there are more school children participating in the school lunch program this year than were included in it in the previous year. The total number of children participating and the number of schools taking part may have been unequally distributed among the various States. Perhaps that is one reason for the budgeting plan being thrown out of balance.

Nevertheless, in connection with a situation such as this, I think we ought to give warning. The Senator from Arizona has indicated his willingness to take the item to conference. We certainly should give warning, by this debate, and by the expressions not only of the Senator from New Hampshire, but the Senator from Arizona and the two Senators from Oklahoma, that next year the States should live within their bud-

gets, and that the funds should be so budgeted as to cover the entire school year, unless some unforeseen emergency occurs. Otherwise, we shall be extending an invitation to other States to do the same thing next year.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think there is great force in what the Senator has said. It is true that there have been excessive droughts in certain parts of the United States, and there have been freezing conditions in other parts of the United States, which have seriously interfered with the local economy.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In looking at the figures this morning I noted that in the 1955 budget there was \$85 million plus for the school lunch program, but that the estimate for 1956 is only \$68 million. As I remember the footnotes—and I am drawing on memory now—there will be an unexpended balance from the 1955 appropriation which will be available for 1956. While I have not examined the figures which the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma has presented, it occurs to me, from those figures, that a certain sum of money would be available. How much, I cannot say without going into the subject a little more thoroughly.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that the House committee has increased the sum to \$83 million, which was the appropriation last year. That is above the budget estimate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am only pointing out what the budget estimate for 1956 is, as compared with the actual appropriation for 1955.

Mr. HAYDEN. I accepted the amendment with the distinct understanding that we would look into it very thoroughly in conference. We realize that there have been droughts in certain parts of the country, and freezing conditions in other parts. There have been unusual circumstances affecting certain States. We will go into the subject very thoroughly. That is all the assurance I could give the sponsors of the amendment.

Mr. KERR. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], for himself and other Senators.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4903) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN,

Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. YOUNG conferees on the part of the Senate.

SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS BY ECUADOR

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the consultative subcommittee on American Republics Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee met in executive session this morning with Mr. Sheldon Mills, United States Ambassador to Ecuador; Mr. Rollin S. Atwood, Director of the Office of South American Affairs of the Department of State; and Mr. Fred E. Taylor, of the Office of the Undersecretary of State.

Ambassador Mills and Messrs. Atwood and Taylor gave the subcommittee a detailed account of the seizure of the American fishing vessels *Arctic Maid* and *Santa Anna* by an Ecuadoran naval ship on the high seas off the coast of Ecuador March 27. An American citizen, a member of the crew of the *Arctic Maid*, was wounded during the incident. The vessels were taken to Guayaquil by the Ecuadoran Navy and subsequently fined on charges of violating fishing regulations which the Ecuadoran Government has promulgated to cover waters 200 miles from the coast. At the time they were seized, the fishing vessels were between 25 and 30 miles from the coast.

Ambassador Mills has been recalled to Washington for consultation with the Department of State, which takes a serious view of the incident.

The subcommittee shares the Department's view regarding the gravity of the case and expects to follow developments with deep interest.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have a brief announcement to make for the benefit of the Senate.

On Monday next it is planned to take up calendar No. 131, Senate bill 500, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects and for other purposes.

In addition, I should like to inform the Senate that when we conclude the consideration of the upper Colorado River project bill, it is planned to have the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 127, Senate bill 651, introduced by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], commonly known as the feeder airline bill.

BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE TO JUDSON KING

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, the many friends of Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, and a grand old warrior for the people, are planning the annual celebration of his birthday on April 29, to wish him many more fighting years.

If more people knew all that Mr. King has done for them, his modest home near Washington would be snowed under with messages of congratulation. He, at least as much as any other man, pioneered the long battle against the private-power monopoly and brought to millions of city and farm folks the blessings of cheap and abundant electricity. In spite of many handicaps, he has continued his studies, his research, his generous cooperation and advice to many who come to him for guidance, and his stimulating and effective bulletins and magazine articles. He has also made headway with his history of the origin of the TVA—a definitive study so urgently needed for current guidance of Dixon-Yates activities and for historical purposes in future protection of the TVA and all it means to the American people.

Recently, in one of his bulletins, Mr. King turned his attention to the propaganda campaign directed against Nebraska's "Little TVA." With his usual skillful marshaling of facts, he has brought into sharp focus the relationship between the attacks on Nebraska's 100-percent public-power system and the Dixon-Yates contract, the proposed issuance of revenue bonds to expand TVA, and the tremendous costs of flood damage which could be eliminated by integrated development of all our great river systems.

Mr. President, as a birthday tribute to Judson King, and in order that it may be widely circulated, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, following my remarks, the revised edition of his bulletin numbered 254.

There being no objection, the bulletin was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE TRUTH ABOUT NEBRASKA'S "LITTLE TVA"—ITS RELATION TO THE DIXON-YATES CONTRACT, NATIONAL POLICY, AND THE QUESTION OF REVENUE BONDS

The crux of it—electric power

1. In 1926 (sic) Ottawa, capital of Canada, served by Ontario Hydro, was the first city to achieve an average residential rate of exactly 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

2. In 1954 Chattanooga, Tenn., served by the TVA, was the first city in the United States to achieve exactly 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

3. The cities of Nebraska, the Pacific Coast, and elsewhere are on the way, and many are close to 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

4. The slogan of the REA Co-ops on the front cover of the NRECA's official magazine is "Electricity for every farm" at 1 cent per kilowatt-hour.

In 1954 private rates in different sections ranged from just above to 3 or 4 times as much. But you cannot float oceans of stock and make large profits on 1 cent current. That is what the conflict is over.

Flood control and the taxpayers

1. The Weather Bureau and the United States Geological Survey estimate that the

total loss from major floods alone in the United States from 1902 to 1951 was 3,989 lives and \$4,744,878,370 of property.

2. The Corps of Army Engineers estimates that from 1898 to 1954, inclusive, Congress has appropriated about \$4 billion for flood control which has prevented damage of about \$7 billion. Yet, annual flood damages still total around \$600 million.

3. No one has yet produced a figure of the scores of millions spent in the last 25 years, say, by Congress for flood relief.

4. But the Red Cross estimates that from June 1947 to April 1952 it has spent for relief from major floods alone in the Columbia, Missouri, and upper Mississippi Rivers, and in New England, a total of \$20,755,845.

The bitter test of 50 years proves that in addition to soil conservation, etc., great reservoir dams, like Hells Canyon, are necessary to forestall major disasters. Yet, the Platte, the Tennessee, and the Lower Colorado alone are harnessed, due to the political opposition of the power trust. The crux here is, shall the taxpayers foot the bill for flood protection and be cheated out of the low-cost incidental power?

I. THE ATTACK UPON THE NEBRASKA SYSTEM

Long before and during the hectic conflict over the sensational Dixon-Yates contract the American public, by pamphlets, press, and radio, has been deluged by a flood of falsified history as to the origin of TVA and gross misrepresentation as to its financing and concrete benefits to the South and to the Nation.

And now comes a renewed attack upon the genesis of Nebraska's "Little TVA," so-called by Senator Norris in his effort to aid businessmen and farmers to establish multipurpose river development and public power in his home State.

When the Tennessee Valley business and professional men attend national conventions, or the folks visit their folks in other States, they are frequently criticized and treated as charity patients or dupes of "Red" schemers and are told, "We are paying for your cheap power in our taxes." And recently came a volley of facts from Nebraska to dispel myths about that project. Two newspaper articles will illustrate my point.

"Nebraska consumers are the only losers"

The Tulsa World, largest newspaper in Oklahoma, on November 18 last carried an article by Ray Tucker, veteran Washington newsman whose syndicated column appears in many dailies over the country, which left readers with the impression that Nebraska's Public Power System was the illegitimate child of an unholy alliance between Wall Street stock gamblers and New Deal politicians in the 1930's with the result that "Nebraska consumers are the only losers."

"Thanks to the advent of public power"

But on December 26 the Omaha Sunday World-Herald featured a story by its staff writer Harold Cowan of a sharply different character. It was based on an extensive factual study made by Mr. George E. Johnson, Hastings, chief engineer of the Central Nebraska Power and Irrigation District of the benefits to the State of the public system's 20-year experience. It emphasizes the many millions of dollars saved to farmers and all other users of electricity "thanks to the advent of public power."

It is this sort of thing that is causing fair-minded people everywhere to exclaim in despair "Whom and what can we believe."

In his scintillating book "Why Not Survive?" just published in New York, by Simon and Schuster, Michael W. Straus, former militant United States Commissioner of Reclamation, charitably terms vendors of falsehood regarding efficient conservation of our water resources "Apostles of Reaction and Yearners for Yesterday." The bunkum

circulated about the Nebraska project comes from the same sources.

Now, during the last generation it has been charged that the TVA was a super-State, forced upon the southern people by Washington bureaucrats, depriving them of their independence. Millions believe it, and the same tale has been vended as to Nebraska and Bonneville. The result is to disrupt and wreck or delay needed 20th century progress in river development. Hence, the truth about Nebraska becomes important, and the major part of this bulletin will be devoted to who created it, why, and how.

The first fact for the reader to hold in mind is this: The movement which resulted in this project was started by Nebraska businessmen during the Hoover administration—before the New Deal was born.

II. ORIGIN OF THE NEBRASKA PROJECT

According to the Tulsa World story, the mastermind back of President Roosevelt's multipurpose power policy was the late Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who, in the Nebraska affair, worked hand-in-glove with a Wall Street stock salesman—a mysterious individual, unknown to the public, Guy E. Myers. With the aid of pressure brought by Ickes, as charged by Tucker, Myers was able to force the sale of the Nebraska Power Co. to the city of Omaha, netting for himself a nice commission of \$530,000. Since it is well known that Myers negotiated the purchase of the remaining 14 private companies in the State, a like sellout is to be inferred. Inflated prices were paid by the public, and as a result of this political blackmail on the part of Ickes, Nebraska consumers are the only losers, as before noted.

The Boren investigation of 1945

As authority for his account of the origin of the Nebraska project and Mr. Myers' part in it, Tucker quotes from a House speech by Representative Lyle H. Boren, Democrat, of Oklahoma, on July 6, 1945, which requires our attention. At that time Myers was acting as agent for the citizens of Omaha in negotiating the purchase of the Nebraska Power Co., and the outcome was in doubt. In addition, the Murray bill to create a Missouri Valley Authority, and the Mitchell bill, to create a Columbia River Authority, had been introduced and were under discussion in Congress. Both involved the extension of TVA power policies which Wall Street was determined to block—as it still is in 1955.

In his speech, Boren asserted the existence of a plot to turn the entire private electrical industry of the United States—then pegged at \$18 billion—over to public ownership. He charged that Wall Street bankers and manipulators had discovered a loophole in the Holding Company Act of 1935 by which they could purchase, with Government cooperation, the stocks of private companies and sell them at grossly inflated prices to public bodies and reap millions in profits.

Said he: "The Marxians care not how high the price so they attain their end. The bankers care not how they foul the nest of capitalism if they can turn an 'honest penny' * * * The stakes are high! This bonanza is bigger than the Credit Mobilier, the Whiskey Ring, and it dwarfs the swag of Teapot Dome." (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, July 6, 1945, pp. 7329-7330). He should have added that all 14 private companies in the State outside Omaha had already been purchased.

An investigation by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce followed in which Myers and others were questioned by Boren. The charge of a gigantic conspiracy was not sustained and was promptly forgotten, but it served a temporary political purpose.

What actually happened

In briefest brief, the Nebraska system had its origin in the efforts of three separate groups, composed of prominent business and

professional men, stockmen, and farmers, to rescue the State from disastrous results of the depression which followed 7 years of drought. They were not public-ownership men. But they had faith in the teachings of the great conservationist Dr. G. E. Condra of the State University.

These men went into action right after the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act was signed by President Hoover on January 22, 1932, in order to secure Government aid and money to start useful projects which would prime the business pump and relieve unemployment. A majority were stalwart Republicans. Some even thought Senator Norris was a radical dreamer. At the same time they urged the passage of a State law permitting them to form multipurpose districts. It was signed by Gov. Charles W. Bryan on April 18, 1933.

The account given of Secretary Ickes' part in this charge is a baseless canard. I had a part in this 12-year war over the Nebraska project and can state from personal knowledge as well as by the documents that Ickes was by no means the mastermind of the New Deal power policies. He was opposed to the Nebraska project, just as he was to Bonneville and Coulee, but was overruled by President Roosevelt. The idea that he was in "cahoots" with Guy C. Myers is absurd.

The first group at Columbus, located in the eastern one-quarter of the State where rainfall is normal, sought to build a power plant on the Loup River, a tributary of the Platte. Here the late Harold Kramer was the outstanding leader.

The western three-quarters of the State does not have normal rainfall, droughts are disastrous and irrigation with waters from the Platte River and elsewhere from deep driven pumps necessary. Hence, the second group, at Hastings 80 miles farther west, proposed to start a power and irrigation project to help out in that region. At this point the leader was Dr. D. W. Kingsley, son of the pioneer of the project.

The third group, at North Platte 150 miles still farther west, also desired power and irrigation. Their leader was Hon. Keith Neville, banker, stockman and ex-Governor.

By the time engineering plans had been prepared and applications for loans reached Washington all such matters had been transferred from the RFC to the Public Works Administration, of which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was Administrator. Presently the three separate groups came into collision, not with "bureaucracy" but with sound investment needs and modern engineering.

Birth of the unified system

It was doubtful if these individual projects would pay out. PWA could make a "grant" of 30 percent for relief, but the remainder would be a loan which the promoters thought they could pay by selling water and power to private companies.

A Power Board was created in PWA, consisting of Dr. Clark Foreman, K. Sewell Wingfield, engineer, and J. D. Ross, engineer of Seattle City Light. These men worked closely with George E. Johnson, above quoted, and other Nebraska engineers and came up with a new comprehensive plan which would serve Nebraska's needs as a whole and repay Uncle Sam.

In short, they recommended the building of a great reservoir dam on the Platte River near Keystone in west central Nebraska (now Kingsley Dam) which would hold the entire river flow plus floods in the spring, and generate power. Said they, in effect: Connect your three hydro projects with a transmission network and you will have flood control, irrigation water the year around and 500 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy to serve your farmers and municipalities. It is now called "The Hydros" for short.

Ickes headed the wrong engineers

Senator Norris approved the plan, but Ickes, trusting the advice of his old style engineers that there would be no market for that amount of power, refused PWA money to finance it. He appointed another board, headed by Dr. Ellwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation (for whom Lake Mead at Hoover Dam is named), but this board also approved the plan, Roosevelt ordered it, and these are the alleged "Reds" responsible for the State's generating and transmission system.

It was not "put over" by Ickes. On July 1, 1939, this project and others were transferred to the newly created Federal Works Agency, with John M. Carmody, Administrator, and Alan Johnstone as Chief Counsel. They were friendly and assisted the three hydro districts in working out a joint agreement so they could operate as one unit, called the Nebraska Public Power System. Later Mr. Johnstone suggested and wrote the legislation by which Congress reduced the interest rate from 4 to 2.5 percent—because private companies were then themselves borrowing money at the lower rate.

Purchase of the private companies

The multipurpose plan decided upon, its managers faced the problem of marketing 500 million kilowatt-hours of power. Private companies declined to cooperate and J. D. Ross advised the hydros to purchase them and do it by negotiation instead of by the long, expensive, and uncertain method of legal condemnation, essentially as TVA bought the Tennessee Electric Power Co. in 1939. Senator Norris agreed.

Employment of Guy C. Myers

Ross recommended the employment of Guy C. Myers to negotiate the purchases. He had employed Myers to market \$6 million of revenue bonds in Wall Street to build the power plant at the Diablo Dam for Seattle City Light after Ickes had turned him down. Hence, he had confidence in Myers' ability and integrity.

Now note the terms: If Myers failed he would get nothing. If he succeeded he would get an average commission of around 2 percent, as against the customary 5 percent for private work. He would pay his own expenses. Valuation of the properties would be superintended by Ross, the actual work being done by R. W. Beck and Associates, Ross' former aid at Seattle; a firm of able analysts and engineers, still working for the Nebraskans.

Preliminary work started in June of 1937, but in 1939 Ickes still denied PWA funds, whereat the hydros made a bold move. On August 5, 1939, they organized, under State law, the "Consumers Public Power District" to buy out companies and market the power generated and transmitted by the hydros.

Actual purchase of scattered private companies began in 1940 and by October 13, 1943, all 14 companies outside Omaha were bought for a grand total of \$40,750,000. The Nebraska Power Co. at Omaha was purchased on December 2, 1946, for \$42 million and Nebraska became a 100 percent public power State—the first.

Fees. Testifying at the Boren hearings, Mr. Myers stated that for 10 years' work his fees totaled \$1,328,000 in purchasing the 15 companies, which included the \$430,000 for the Omaha deal, and his total expenses were \$652,500.

So, the Nebraska districts paid Myers a fee of 1.6 percent for purchasing \$82,500,000 worth of utility properties. But if he had done the job for a New York holding company, say, at the customary private fee of 5 percent it would have yielded him a gross of \$4 million, probably at less expense and there would have been no hullabaloo about it.

Evidently resentful over false rumors which made boobs of responsible men, Mr. T. H.

Maenner, a leading businessman who, with George Ashby, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, was a member of the Omaha citizens committee which made the purchase of the Nebraska Power Co., requested to be heard. He informed the Congressmen, emphatically, that without Myers' aid they could not have made the purchase as soon as they did, if at all; that they were satisfied with his fee and the price paid; that the whole deal had been on the up and up, and had saved the city \$2 million the very first year. (See House committee hearings, 1945-46, vol. 1110, pp. 735-782. For Myers, p. 743; for Maenner, pp. 767-782.)

Benefits to the State and the Nation

I have no space for ample statistics, but there is overwhelming evidence of what the wholly owned and managed 100-percent public multi-purpose river system is doing for the State; the same as TVA is doing for Tennessee. Vast areas of arid lands have been and are being put into production through irrigation, just as worn out and eroded southern lands are redeemed by soil conservation. Hundreds of new industries have started in cities and towns, which means a balanced economy. The Platte River flood menace is gone.

The key to all this is low-cost power. Engineer Johnson reports 95.6 percent of farms electrified with an average cost of power of 3.1 cents per kilowatt-hour, as against 11 cents in 1935 with only 8.3 percent of farms electrified.

In 1935 Nebraska's total bill for power for all services cost 3.44 cents per kilowatt-hour. In 1953 it cost 1.8 cents with a 500-percent increase in usage.

Mr. Johnson further demonstrates that if Nebraska's power bill for 1953 had been paid for at 1935 private rates it would have cost \$61,955,000 more. Of course he makes no claim of a like comparison as against present-day rates since they are lower, but the figure gives us something to think about, especially when we remember that about one-half of the State's power (all of Omaha) is generated by steam.

IV. TAXES AND FINANCIAL STABILITY

But "Do they pay taxes?" They do. Mr. Johnson assures us they do, exactly as the companies did. Making inquiry, State Tax Commissioner F. A. Harrington sent me the 1953 report. Pages 120-123 reveal that the system paid in lieu of taxes the total sum of \$1,010,912.50, which went to the State, counties, cities, villages, townships, and schools, the schools getting nearly half of the total.

"But is it a financial success?" Well, John D. Dawson, of 25 Wall Street, N. Y., financial counsel for the enterprise since 1939, laid down the cold facts in an article in the Daily Bond Buyer of July 22, 1953, which recounted the history up to January 1 of that year, from which we glean such items as these: The system had spent \$122 million on new plant to anticipate the rapidly growing demand, of which \$44 million came from revenues; redeemed \$23 million of its debt; paid \$10 million in State and local taxes; and was a \$202 million going concern which has saved consumers \$24 million in reduced rates as against private rates charged when the companies were acquired from 1940 to 1946.

Regarding the tax scarecrow this cool, level headed Wall Streeter who knows his onions, tartly reminded the public that:

"It would seem that utility companies do not pay taxes in the same sense that you pay your taxes out of income which would otherwise be available to meet your bills. Utility companies are nothing more than tax collecting agencies, since their net income is unaffected by the amount of taxes they pay. The consumer actually pays the taxes instead of the owners of the company."

V. WHY NEBRASKA IS IMPORTANT

Having cleared the air of myth and smog let us now summarize the chief values of this unique experiment to national thinking on river development.

1. A clean-cut honest pilot plant: Although Tennessee is a close second, Nebraska is the only other State in which a public superpower system can demonstrate how low rates to consumers can ultimately go, provided it is freed from competition with, or dangerous partnership entanglements with, private power companies.

2. Revenue bonds: Its experience in financing its distribution system with revenue bonds should be of value since Congress is soon to consider revenue bonds as supplementary to the existing right of Congress to appropriate money, or the TVA to use earnings to finance new construction.

3. Integration: Nebraska is demonstrating what a unified system will do for a valley. It needs to be integrated with an entire Missouri River system, of which it is a part, as provided in the Murray bill. That great region can then anticipate the results following the TVA example, as set out in former Chairman Gordon R. Clapp's lectures last year, now available in book form from the University of Chicago Press. And James Dahir's book, *Regional Building*, just published by Harper's, pictures for us the dividends of health and happiness 6 million people are enjoying by utilizing the opportunities made possible to them by TVA.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as chairman of the Latin American Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, this date is one of particular interest for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It marks the celebration of that providential day 65 years ago when the association which just became the Pan American Union, and later the Organization of American States, was established. The Western Hemisphere stands as a proud example of what mutual understanding, respect, and confidence may achieve in the creation of a system to preserve the peace. It is a system which does not depend for its effectiveness exclusively or even primarily upon the imposition of superior force, but whose greatest influence comes from those qualities of restraint, tolerance, patience, and solidarity, all combining to create a tremendous reservoir of public opinion that few governments can truly ignore.

Thank God that it is so. Thank God that the Inter-American system is not a yoke cast upon any of its members by any brutal or oppressive power, against the will of the member. Within the voluntary, free system, each republic is the equal of any other; each government is entitled to get and receives the same respect as any other government. Its paths are the paths of mutual self-interest, not the paths of fear and oppression.

The Organization, which was invigorated at Bogotá, goes about its duties so unobtrusively and unobtrusively that not many of our people are aware of what it does. It rarely gets the prominent headlines which have been enjoyed so often by the Security Council of the United Nations. Its deliberations

have not been overcast with the presence of dignitaries whose utterances sometimes provoked uneasiness and concern in the chancelleries of the world.

Instead, quietly, without fanfare, but with patience, dignity, firmness and the tactful competence of the OAS representatives, it has been steadily laying the foundations of a more harmonious society in the Western Hemisphere. Thoughtful men recognize this. They remember earlier days, when the promise was not so bright. I recall, during the stormy, but short-lived history of the League of Nations, that the Pan American was rather disparagingly discussed by men who should have had greater vision, as a rather futile, ineffectual organization of little promise.

But the League has gone, and in the ensuing years, the Pan American Union and its Governing Board have evolved into a solid and respected force for the maintenance of peace in the Americas. And all this, without disproportionate voting rights in any member, no matter how powerful, and without the veto.

I doubt that such a development would have been possible without the many years of preparation and of discouragingly slow progress. It underscores something we are perhaps prone to forget. Instruments of this kind cannot be forged overnight. In the area of inter-governmental cooperation, the progress must be slow, sometimes aggravatingly slow; but no progress at all is possible without a common groundwork of mutual good will and a neighborly concern that views the needs and aspirations of one as a common problem of all.

On this great day, then, let us resolve to do all we can to strengthen this free association, to keep it alive, and as a part of this effort, to assist our fellow Americans in the Western Hemisphere to meet and overcome the economic and social obstacles to a rich and better life for their peoples.

I am sure that on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations I express the good will of the American people to all the peoples of the Latin-American republics when I say that we join them today in doing honor to this long period of mutual respect among the republics of both hemispheres.

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE SCORPIONS IN THE MAILS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 35, Calendar No. 133.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 35) to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I was unable to be present on the floor of the Senate yesterday afternoon because of my attendance at a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations. Therefore, I

was unable to ask for the consideration of the pending bill at that time.

The bill is identical with a bill I introduced in the 81st Congress and in subsequent Congresses. However, up to this time I have not been able to get the Post Office Department to make a favorable report on such a bill, because of the fear that the shipment of live scorpions through the mails might result in injury to postal employees.

Now that a satisfactory plastic bag has been devised, and the Post Office Department is convinced that live scorpions can be safely shipped through the mails, the Department has withdrawn its objection to the passage of such a bill.

The subject is of considerable importance. Senators are aware of the fact, of course, that serpent serum is used in the treatment of persons who have been bitten by serpents. In many cases the injection of such a serum saves the lives of persons who have been bitten.

Scorpion stings are also very serious and can prove fatal, particularly to children. Even adults have died from scorpion stings. The same antivenom practices which are used with respect to serpents can also be used with respect to scorpions.

One of the leaders in the development of this practice as applied to scorpions is Dr. Herbert L. Stahnke, the head of the poisonous animals research laboratory of Arizona State College. An article describing his work, entitled "Arizona's Venom Man," was published in the February 1953 issue of *Arizona Highways*, and I ask unanimous consent that an extract from the article be printed in the *Record* at this point, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

Extensive scientific research with venoms in Arizona has revolved, for nearly a quarter of a century, around the dreams, hopes and labors of Dr. Herbert L. Stahnke, head of the department of biological sciences and director of the poisonous animals research laboratory at Arizona State College. Dr. Stahnke came west from Chicago in 1928 to make Arizona his home. He married shortly thereafter and by the time his first child was a few years old he had heard of a number of fatalities among children from scorpion sting. This caused him so much concern that he made an effort to find out all he could about scorpions and the best form of treatment that was available or recommended for victims of their sting. Information was scarce and even what he did read or hear was often contradicted by other sources of information. Most alarming of all, there seemed to be no sure treatment for the sting of the lethal species.

During the next few years, Dr. Stahnke collected specimens from all corners of the Southwest and through careful study and scientific observation and experimentation he became one of the best informed authorities on scorpions and other venomous animals of the Southwest. In recognition of his work he is listed in "Who's Who" and a host of other leading indexes covering noted persons. In his poisonous animals laboratory at Arizona State College he studied effects of various venoms on the bodily functions of laboratory rats. His findings in administering carefully measured nonlethal doses stirred his hopes and imagination to new and fascinating heights. Different venoms react in different ways.

Scorpion venom, for example, reacts as a particular type of nerve stimulant. In controlled doses the doctor feels that venom might hold out great therapeutic possibilities in the treatment of polio paralysis by gradually stimulating the dormant nerves and muscles, encouraging them to function again. The reaction of venom on cancer cells is being studied with laboratory rats and mice and as assistance in starting this effort the laboratory received a \$5,000 grant from the Damon Runyon Foundation.

The field of venom therapy is comparatively unexplored, and one with a seeming vast array of possibilities in the treatment of various human disorders. However, as is usually the case when new fields are being pioneered, there was the ever-present discouraging lack of sufficient funds needed to obtain the necessary costly equipment and assistance. There were no college funds available for such research so it was necessary to inch along painfully slowly on the proverbial shoestring. First things must come first and a serum to combat the effects of lethal scorpion sting was number one on Dr. Stahnke's list.

Putting every spare moment to the challenge and with much makeshift laboratory equipment, most of it laboriously handmade, he pushed his No. 1 dream forward to the final stage. The result was a serum that worked near-miracles in saving lives of children who had been stung by the sculptratus or gertschi and, because they had not received first aid in time, were in the last stages of convulsion preceding death. If becoming a world's leading authority on venomous animals was the first major milestone in his career, then practically wiping out the scorpion hazard of the Southwest was the second.

But then the problem was not completely whipped. All the years that went into study of venomous animals leading up to scorpion antitoxin were of little avail if the serum could not be produced in sufficient quantities to supply the entire area where it might sometime be needed. Distances in the Southwest are great and scorpion venom works fast. A child stung in Yuma would receive little relief from a vial of serum in Tempe, no matter how excellent the serum was. And then, lethal scorpions are the least common in the State and 10,000 live ones of this species would be required each year to provide serum for all the possible danger areas in Arizona. To obtain 10,000 scorpions was an insurmountable task without public cooperation. Then, even if the people of Arizona and neighboring States heard about this need, there was still no satisfactory means to send live scorpions to the laboratory. Though the mails were fast and efficient, postal regulations forbid using the mails for the transporting of live scorpions. Other methods of shipment proved either too costly or slow or the packages often were in the hot sun long enough so that as a general rule scorpions were in bad shape or dead upon arrival.

In an effort to overcome this major obstacle in conquering the scorpion, by obtaining sufficient quantities of them as a venom supply for serum manufacture, Dr. Stahnke has designed a simple lightweight cylindrical mailing tube container with a plastic inner bag which is completely airtight and escape-proof even if damaged or crushed. Since a scorpion could easily spend a week in such a sealed container and suffer no ill effects, it is the ideal answer for transportation to the laboratory from all parts of the State. In an effort to modify a postal regulation which all but blocks the serum program, Dr. Stahnke has the backing of many interested persons, including the Governor of Arizona and Arizona Senators in Washington, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Postmaster's Advisory Committee, the Postal Employees Union of Tucson, and many others. Senate bill 1886 has been introduced to "permit shipment by mail of live scorpions to be used for medical-research purposes."

This bill is but awaiting approval of the Postmaster General, and with his understanding cooperation and endorsement will surely be acted upon, opening the way not only for adequate serum manufacture but for further advancement in the science of venom therapy.

Even after the required number of scorpions is collected, each one has to be "milked" of its venom and much elaborate and expensive specially designed laboratory equipment is required to manufacture the serum on a proper scale. The venom has to be frozen and then all moisture content removed. Then it must be weighed to the fraction of a milligram and rediluted with a known quantity of distilled water. In small non-lethal doses it is periodically injected into the blood stream of a laboratory animal until an immunity is built up. And then a small amount of blood is drawn from the immunized animal and through more intricate sterile processing the serum separated from the red corpuscles is again frozen, dehydrated, weighed, and bottled for distribution. The laboratory animals in this case are cats and few cats have a softer life. Not only do they enjoy temperature controlled sanitary quarters but their diet is balanced and ideal for their welfare. The gradual periodic venom doses cause them little or no discomfort, and the only contribution they are called on to make is an occasional blood donation, no more bothersome than giving a pint of blood to the Red Cross is for a human being.

In the spring of 1951 the Tucson Daily Citizen, hearing of the serum and the lack of funds to supply the State, got behind Dr. Stahnke and put on a campaign to acquaint the citizens of Arizona with the need for scorpions and funds through donations to put the serum program in process. At once a series of informative news items and editorials placed the problem before the public. Response was immediate and generous. Temporary scorpion centers were set up and, while donations rolled in to the Daily Citizen, quantities of scorpions arrived daily through these centers to the laboratory in Tempe. Though most of them were the more common non-lethal ground scorpions, which were useless in the manufacture of serum, they were valuable for the venom therapy program. And enough sculptratus arrived to start full scale operation.

On June 26, 1951, the Tucson Daily Citizen invited Dr. Stahnke to Tucson to receive a check for \$4,500 to apply on the procurement of equipment and start the serum manufacture ball rolling. Two days later the Arizona State Legislature passed a bill giving an appropriation of \$1,500 to finance a year's manufacture of serum. Dr. Stahnke, in appreciation of the splendid cooperation of this newspaper and the citizens of Arizona who contributed to the cause, took with him to Tucson the only two precious vials of serum he possessed and presented them to the Tucson Health Center.

Almost like a dramatic climax to a story, 3 days later little 4-year-old Rachel Baraza of Tucson got up from her nap and started to get dressed for a party. As she picked up her shoe a tiny straw-colored scorpion dropped out and stung her on the thumb. She was rushed to a hospital but in only a few minutes the child was experiencing the specific symptoms of a fatal dose of venom. Suddenly the doctor recalled having read in the paper of the serum presented to the Tucson Health Center a few days before by Dr. Stahnke. The police were notified and a motorcycle patrolman rushed the serum from the medical center to the hospital where it was administered to the patient. In a short time Rachel was relaxed and over the crisis.

Today in the refrigerator of Dr. Stahnke's laboratory, where only two tiny life-saving vials of antivenin once stood as guardians

of life provided they could get to the patient in time, there are trays and trays of fresh serum available to any doctor or hospital throughout the State where they are needed, free for the requesting. In this dehydrated state the serum is good for 5 years and all that Dr. Stahnke asks in return is that a simple medical report form be filled out explaining when and how the serum was used and the results. When this form arrives in the laboratory a new supply of serum is automatically shipped to the sender.

These little vials of life-saving serum placed throughout the State are each a proud monument to a scientist who, facing a common fear, rolled up his sleeves and conquered it for the benefit of his fellow men. This accomplishment he takes in stride and never misses a step in his ceaseless effort to search for important scientific and humanitarian benefits in his field and to spread knowledge and useful information on this subject through all media available to him.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point, as a part of my remarks, the report of the committee on the pending bill.

There being no objection, the report (No. 131) was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 35) to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the bill do pass.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Poisonous Animals Research Laboratory at the Arizona State College in Tempe has been making antivenin and doing extensive research work for a number of years with live scorpions as subjects.

The number of scorpions required yearly both for the production of serum and for use in research work cannot be obtained locally. It is not practical to raise them since a 5-year growth is required before they are large enough to milk and it has been determined that the cost of providing a natural habitat and live insects for food for such a long period of time would make the price of the serum prohibitive and their use for research out of the question.

Scorpion antivenin manufactured in other parts of the world is not of value in the Southern United States, since the reaction is species-specific. That is, an antivenin from a species living in one area of the world is not therapeutically effective against the lethal sting of a different species living in another geographic area.

Scorpions are found in most of the Southern States but are most plentiful in the Southwest and particularly Arizona. However, collecting a quantity of live specimens is difficult. It is not feasible to employ collectors and their transportation by express is costly and frequently impossible because express agents are not located in many of the smaller communities where scorpions are most abundant.

SAFETY FACTOR

A sturdy tube containing a plastic bag has been developed and suggested for use in transporting the scorpions through the mail. It is asserted that this would provide as great a protection, or greater, than is now afforded from some other dangerous materials now permitted in the mails.

STATE SURVEY

The Arizona State College conducted a survey of medical doctors as follows:

1. Number of questionnaires.....	485
2. Number returned.....	377
3. Number of doctors whose practice included scorpion sting cases....	237

4. Number of doctors desiring anti-scorpion serum.....	251
5. Number of scorpion sting cases treated in 10-month period.....	1,228
6. Number of therapeutic doses of serum requested.....	428

VIEWS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Hearings were held by the committee on S. 1886, an identical bill introduced in the 81st Congress by Senator CARL HAYDEN. The bill was not reported at that time because of opposition voiced by the Post Office Department. Since the Department is now convinced that safe shipping containers have been developed and can be made available to shippers in remote areas in the State of Arizona, the Department has removed its objection as indicated in its letter of March 8, 1955, which follows:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office
and Civil Service, United States
Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for a report on S. 35, a bill to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions.

The purpose of this measure is to amend section 1716 of title 18, United States Code, to direct the Postmaster General to permit the transmission of live scorpions in the mails under such regulations as he may prescribe. The scorpions would be used for medical research.

This Department has made a careful study of this matter. Although scorpions are highly dangerous because of their poisonous sting, it has been concluded that packaging standards can be devised to minimize the possibility of postal employees being stung by the insects while they are in the mails.

In view of the worthy purpose for which it is proposed to permit the mailing of live scorpions, and the further fact that employee groups have indicated they favor enactment of this legislation, the Post Office Department will interpose no objections to the enactment of S. 35.

It is not believed that the enactment of this legislation will result in any additional cost to this Department.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD,
Postmaster General.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., March 25, 1955.

HON. OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
Chairman, Committee on Post Office
and Civil Service, United States
Senate, 134 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge your letter of February 25, 1955, inviting the Bureau of the Budget to comment on S. 35, a bill to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions.

Live scorpions have been found valuable for use in medical research. For example, venom from scorpions is necessary for the manufacture of a serum used for the treatment of scorpion stings, which otherwise might prove fatal.

Enactment of this bill would permit the mailing of live scorpions by amending section 1716 of title 18, United States Code, to direct the Postmaster General to permit the transmission in the mails of live scorpions under such regulations as he may prescribe. The Post Office Department has advised that suitable packaging standards can be devised, which would minimize the possibility of danger to postal employees resulting from the insects while in the mails.

Accordingly, the Bureau of the Budget would have no objection to the enactment of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD PEARSON,
Assistant Director.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported, are shown as follows (existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman, new matter is printed in italics):

SECTION 1716, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE
§ 1716. Injurious articles as nonmailable.

All kinds of poison, and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, reptiles, and all explosives, inflammable materials, infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or material which may kill or injure another, or injure the mails or other property, whether or not sealed as first-class matter, are nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier.

The Postmaster General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any such articles which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property.

The Postmaster General shall permit the transmission in the mails of live scorpions to be used for medical research work under such regulations as he may prescribe with respect to the packaging of such scorpions as will give adequate protection to postal personnel and make for ease of handling by the research worker.

The transmission in the mails of poisonous drugs and medicines may be limited by the Postmaster General to shipments of such articles from the manufacturer thereof or dealer therein to licensed physicians, surgeons, dentists, pharmacists, druggists, cosmetologists, barbers, and veterinarians, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

The transmission in the mails of poisons for scientific use, and which are not outwardly dangerous or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property, may be limited by the Postmaster General to shipments of such articles between the manufacturers thereof, dealers therein, bona fide research or experimental scientific laboratories, and such other persons who are employees of the Federal, a State, or local government, whose official duties are comprised, in whole or in part, of the use of such poisons, and who are designated by the head of the agency in which they are employed to receive or send such articles, under such rules and regulations as the Postmaster General shall prescribe.

All spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind are nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails.

Whoever knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail, according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared nonmailable by this section, unless in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 2 years, or both.

Whoever knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery, or knowingly causes to be de-

livered by mail, according to the direction thereon or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared nonmailable by this section, whether or not transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, with intent to kill or injure another, or injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, sec. 1, 62 Stat. 781; May 8, 1952, ch. 246, 66 Stat. 67.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 35) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1716 of title 18 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after the second paragraph thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"The Postmaster General shall permit the transmission in the mails of live scorpions to be used for medical research work under such regulations as he may prescribe with respect to the packaging of such scorpions as will give adequate protection to postal personnel and make for ease of handling by the research worker."

COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 131, S. 500.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 500) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colorado River storage project and participating projects, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments.

ORDER TO DISPENSE WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR ON MONDAY NEXT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar on next Monday may be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the designation of April 14 as Pan-American Day gives us an opportunity to pause a moment in our unrelenting endeavor to stave off war, to pay homage to an experiment in peace. The learned historian, Arthur Toynbee, has said that his-

tory will characterize our epoch, not for the immense technological strides that have been made, not as the atomic age, but rather as the period when man for the first time reached across boundaries of race, religion, and nationality to help his fellow men, for the good of all mankind. If Dr. Toynbee is right, then the organization whose development we commemorate today will occupy a place of honor in history. The growth of pan-Americanism, viewed in historical perspective, will surely be considered by posterity as one of the notable achievements of our era.

Pessimism, born of the failure of the League of Nations and nourished by the frustrations of the United Nations, has been corroding our faith in international organizations for maintaining peace. The Organization of American States stands alone, but firm, as proof of the effectiveness of international cooperation. It stands as a beacon light in the dark, inspiring optimism when doubts assail us. It is fitting that we pause each year to reexamine the evolution of that institution, and by so doing, to rekindle our hope that the noble principles motivating it will spread to other parts of the world.

The Organization of American States was not easily arrived at or built over night. A good many obstacles had to be surmounted; fears had to be assuaged, prejudices eradicated, and self-interests repressed before the 21 nations that make up the membership of the organization could work together in their collective interest. As far back as 1826 the great South American liberator, Bolivar, conceived of the idea of a union of the democracies of the Western Hemisphere. In those days the newly independent nations were menaced by the Holy Alliance; it was Bolivar's idea that by union, the young states could protect themselves against any threat. The rough draft prepared by Bolivar for the conference he called in Panama contains these prophetic words:

This congress seems destined to form the vastest league, the most extraordinary and the strongest which has ever appeared on earth. . . . No one of [the nations] will be weak in respect to any other; no one will be stronger. A perfect equilibrium would be established in this truly new order of things. The strength of all would come to the aid of any one which might suffer from the aggression of a foreign enemy.

The Panama Conference, as you know, was a dismal failure. Owing to factional opposition in the United States Congress, there was much delay in appointing the American delegates to the gathering. One of two that were finally appointed died on the way to Panama, and the other arrived too late. The politicians in Buenos Aires, jealous of the leading part played by Colombia, declined the invitation. Paraguay, then a principal state, also remained aloof. When the conference met, only Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Peru had delegates present. Under the circumstances, Bolivar's magnificent dream of a union of the American nations in the interest of peace, protection, and general advancement, went up in smoke. But it

did establish a definite precedent for future inter-American meetings.

Later in the century other attempts were made to get joint action. One gathering in Peru in 1847, with delegates from New Granada, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile in attendance, was directed against the United States who was at war with Mexico. The avowed aim of the conference was confederation for the purpose of preserving independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. No permanent results came from the meeting, or from other conferences of small groups of Latin American states held later in the century.

In the meantime, some of the South American nations themselves fell into battle with each other. In the 1860's the population of Paraguay was decimated in a war against an alliance consisting of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. In 1879, Chile went to war against Peru and Bolivia, and claimed the victor's spoils, which included Peru's nitrate-rich provinces of Tacna and Arica and Bolivia's seacoast. The Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia that began in 1932 killed about 60,000 Bolivians and a good many Paraguayans; continental animosities sharpened when Chile actively supported Bolivia and Argentina threw its aid to Paraguay.

In spite of the bitterness generated from these flare-ups, certain unifying forces were at work. The revolutionary struggles by the American states against Spain and England left in their wake powerful sentiments shared by all the people of the New World. They held themselves to be different from those in the Old World, a new race on a new continent. They believed that Europe was old, corrupt, torn by wars, governed by tyranny, pessimistic, and declining. On the other hand, they believed that America was the opposite, young and vigorous and destined to fulfill mankind's utopian dream.

From these basic convictions, a mass of related sentiments derived. It was held that democratic republican government is the best form of government, all others being inclined to tyranny; that states are equal, irrespective of size and power; that being equal, no state has a right to intervene in the affairs of another; that disputes between states could be settled peacefully by substituting the rule of law for that of force; that cooperation would replace competition. So deep-seated were these convictions, that they withstood the turbulent years of reorganization and intermittent warfare.

While sometimes lost in the clash of fraternal battle, Bolivar's vision of a family of American nations never completely died. In 1889, a first major step was taken to make the dream a reality. In that year, at an invitation from the United States to meet in Washington to discuss commercial matters, 18 of the then 19 American republics responded favorably. This was the first of the series of international conferences of American nations. The delegates to that first feeble effort at cooperation on a hemispheric basis did not realize the precedent they were establishing. One

contemporary United States newspaper, reflecting the prevailing opinion, even declared that "the Pan American Conference is pronounced a failure by those most concerned." Today, with the advantage of hindsight, we commemorate the 65th anniversary of that conference as the modest beginning of the mighty union we have today.

But not all was clear sailing for the inter-American ship after the first Pan American conference. In the first decades of the 20th century the United States pursued a course that was bitterly unpopular in Latin America. This policy consisted of unilateral intervention of United States Armed Forces in other American nations to protect United States lives and property or to prevent real or imagined threats of European intervention; the practice of dollar diplomacy, whereby the United States sought to control the finances of certain of the Caribbean countries; and the decision on the part of the United States to apply the Monroe Doctrine without consulting the other American States. Under the circumstances, it was unlikely that progress toward unity could be achieved.

All of us know the happy consequences that resulted when the United States signed the treaty at Montevideo in 1933 pledging nonintervention. With the shift to the good neighbor policy, the whole concept of pan-Americanism had a rebirth. After that, in rapid succession, the sister republics laid the foundations for hemispheric solidarity. When war clouds began to darken the horizon in Europe, the nations of America gathered at Buenos Aires and agreed upon a procedure for consultation in emergencies. Actual outbreak of World War II put the machinery of consultation into effect. During the war, the American nations worked in close cooperation. After the war the 21 republics formalized their system of mutual defense and peaceful settlement of disputes by the Rio and Bogota pacts. Today the Organization of American States is a far cry from the timid excursion into inter-American cooperation of 65 years ago. It comes very close to realizing Bolivar's dream of the New World united in defense of the noble principles of freedom and independence.

But today the threat to our institutions comes not only from physical attack, as Bolivar feared from the hands of the Holy Alliance. Instead, every country in the Western Hemisphere is under constant, insidious assault. The current enemy, international communism, has created a new dimension in international warfare. Communism attacks at the very moral fibers of a nation. It has developed a modern Trojan horse technique of boring from within, of first spreading dissatisfaction and fear and suspicion, and then presenting itself as the savior. In Latin America, this precise moment in history is auspicious for the Communist scheme. The people have awakened from their apathy and resignation. They are seething with discontent for their lot, and no longer accept gnawing hunger and disease as their portion. The Communist defection of Guatemala, however-short-lived,

should serve as a warning that it can happen here. The removal through revolution of Communists from influential posts in Guatemala has done nothing to relieve the conditions that fostered the rise of those Communists in the first place.

All the mutual defense pacts and pledges of solidarity will not halt the war of ideas the Communists are waging. I do not mean by this statement to belittle the effectiveness of the inter-American system. Its continuous and upward growth in the face of difficulties, culminating in the fine Organization of American States which exists today is an island in the turbulent sea of international relations. I do mean, however, that we must not stop working to make it even more effective. We must not be so satisfied with our handiwork to date that we will permit our thinking with regard to Latin America to ossify. We must keep it fluid so that we are prepared to meet every new challenge in this dynamic and changing world.

Since it is presently unlikely that the Soviet Union will launch physical warfare upon one or more of our sister republics, we must be prepared to combat a different type of assault. The Latin American delegates to the conference in Rio last November pointed the way. They need help to raise the living standards of their people quickly, before they turn in desperation to the false promises held out to them by the Communists. Our full-hearted cooperation with Latin America in the economic field is as essential to the preservation of American institutions as is our military and political cooperation. If we are to meet the threat posed by Communist infiltration, we must take bold, original measures. Fortunately, the inter-American system has not been rigid. It has proved again and again that it can, so to speak, roll with the punches.

It is my fervent hope and prayer on this 65th anniversary of the Pan American movement that the unity of purpose of the sister republics of the Western Hemisphere will be increased and strengthened, and that the nations of the New World, through sincere efforts at cooperation, will march steadily toward the fulfillment of Bolivar's vision of a prosperous and free continent, at peace with the world.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMATHERS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As one who believes in Pan American understanding and unity, I appreciate what the Senator from Florida has said about the history of the Pan American movement, and I wish to associate myself with him in his remarks.

I call the Senator's attention to the fact that in the supplemental appropriation bill, which he has just joined in passing, there is an additional contribution to the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, in furtherance of an act passed by Congress last year. I hope it will have some additional value by virtue of having been passed on the

65th anniversary of the Pan American Union.

Mr. SMATHERS. I appreciate very much the Senator's remarks. I feel certain that the people of Massachusetts value highly the Senator's interest in conditions around the world as well as in the affairs of his own people.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, as has already been noted, today is the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union.

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and because of my interest in the subject as a member of the Subcommittee on American Republics, I wish to pay tribute to the great success which has attended the Organization of American States.

This organization was established in 1889, the first Pan American Conference having been held in Washington. From that early beginning the organization has developed into one of the most remarkable international structures the world has seen.

The Pan American Union and the Association of American States are a great tribute to the good will and consistency of purpose of the republics of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres in this part of the world; and to their ability to get together on their mutual problems, and increasingly to strengthen the effectiveness of the Organization of American States.

Pan-American Day as such was first proclaimed 25 years ago in commemoration of this organization and its activities before that time. As I mentioned a moment ago, it is a system of voluntary associations of independent republics, which has been a stimulus and in some ways has been a pattern, for other organizations in other parts of the world.

We have recently seen several examples of its success—the Guatemalan situation; the recent tension between Costa Rica and Nicaragua; the solution of problems in other nations in South America; border disputes and the commissions which have been voluntarily set up to solve those disputes peacefully and without resort to the force which before that time had been all too often used.

And so, Mr. President, I merely want to pay tribute today to the vigor and the unity with which the American republics have successfully solved, in the main, the problems which occur in this hemisphere, and the problems which constantly beset the nations so far as their associations with one another are concerned. I hail this day as an anniversary, and I am sure we can look forward in the future to increasing strength and increasing success of this great American institution.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I now move that the Senate stand adjourned until Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate

adjourned, the adjournment being, under the order previously entered, until Monday, April 18, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Carrollton Manor, Md., and associate editor of World Affairs, offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, author of light and of love, look down with favor upon the Speaker of this House and all the Members of the United States Congress.

Grant us, we beseech thee, the divine graces necessary for our salvation.

Enlighten our souls with generous principles of goodness, freedom, and progress.

Strengthen our wills that we may embrace the sacrifices required to make good neighborliness a golden reality rather than a form of words.

Guide us, dear Saviour, in the ways of righteousness, truth, fairness, and sincere affection for all the people of the American Republics and Canada.

These are the favors we seek in the name of our Redeemer, the Christ of the Andes. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed joint resolutions and bills of the House of the following titles:

On March 21, 1955:

H. J. Res. 252. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1955, and for other purposes.

On March 25, 1955:

H. J. Res. 250. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical or mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives; and

H. R. 2576. An act to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to the Congress at any time before June 1, 1957.

On March 30, 1955:

H. R. 4259. An act to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates.

On March 31, 1955:

H. R. 4720. An act to provide incentives for members of the uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances; and

H. R. 4951. An act directing a redetermination of the national marketing quota for burley tobacco for the 1955-56 marketing year, and for other purposes.

On April 5, 1955:

H. R. 4941. An act to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes.